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Tower reviews

The Week in Focus

Neutrality and China Hectic Congress Ends

The battle of Shanghai, like the Spanish civil war, has rapidly raised international complications far beyond its own immediate importance. A shell hitting the U. S. Flagship Augusta, killing one seaman and injuring 18 on Friday; the damage to British nationals and to the interests of many nations—these are samples from the week.

Americans and other residents of the International Settlement poured out of the city by all available means of transport, seeking any boat that would carry them to safety. Some 3700 Americans and Filipinos are headed for the Philippines. Including Chinese refugees from the parts of Shanghai where fighting is most severe, about a million refugees have left their homes.

* * *

Military operations during the week settled down into grim determination on both sides. Japan rushed troops reported at not less than 20,000 to reinforce the outnumbered Japanese marines who are holding a thin line from the eastern portions of Shanghai, along the north bank of the Whangpoo river, and down that river to its confluence with the Yangtse. China concentrated heavy reinforcements on the city, and loosed her war planes by the score.

* * *

Japanese Bombers

Japan retaliated against China's sudden aerial attacks on Japanese centers in Shanghai and on ships in the river by sending Japanese pilots far inland, bombing Nanking and other key cities. Two daring Chinese torpedo boats on Monday night raced down the Whangpoo with lights out, but led by a lighted speedboat. They headed straight for the cruiser Izumo, Japanese flagship, and launched two torpedoes. The projectiles missed, exploding somewhere along the river bank.

Shells and bombs also frequently missed their marks. Foreigners found themselves suddenly on a battlefield with no visible signs of relief except to leave Shanghai.

* * *

At Washington, America's new permanent neutrality law came in for its first severe test, and for considerable criticism. To shut off arms, credits, or other aid from China would run counter to America's traditional friendship for China. The law does not permit discrimination between the powers in conflict. Japan, with her munitions factories and powerful navy, would be handicapped less than China by an American embargo.

* * *

Neutrality Law Delayed

With unmistakable warfare becoming more intense every day, it seemed that the President had no course but to proclaim the existence of a "state of war," even though there had been no declaration of war by the combatants. In the House, 24 Congressmen on Thursday banded together to demand application of the neutrality law. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, issued a public letter demanding that the President act.

* * *

Secretary of Commerce Roper indicated clearly in his answers to demands of this sort that invocation of the law might have the effect of "favoring one nation," that is, Japan. He also said the United States does not want to "sacrifice any proper trade relationships" with Japan and China.

During the week President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull held American policy in line with delay on the neutrality law, and no immediate retreat on protection of American interests in China. The U. S. S. Augusta, with Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the Asiatic fleet, on board, was stationed between the American parts of the International Settlement and Pootung. Here the Augusta lies between Americans and Chinese artillery, which is fighting Japanese ships in the river. Washington views the hitting of the Augusta by a shell as accidental. Marines, 1200 of them, are on the way from San Diego to reinforce America's protective forces in China. But passports are not being granted for civilian trips to China, except in rare cases.

* * *

British Action

Britain's part of the International Settlement, adjoining the Japanese section in Hongkew, suffered most severely from the miscarriage of China's air bombs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek apologized profusely to London this week. On Tuesday he told ambassadors of five nations China would do her utmost to protect foreigners.

* * *

London proposed a neutral plan to protect noncombatants, Japanese included. France concurred, but

Mussolini and the League

London Feels Duce's Speech Little Help to Spanish Tangle

Ethiopian Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 21—While Premier Mussolini's speech is considered here to have paved the way for disposing of the Ethiopian problem, his comments on Spain are held to indicate that there are still considerable difficulties to be surmounted before "permanent reconciliation" with Britain concerning which the Duce spoke in Sicily yesterday can be achieved.

As far as Ethiopia is concerned, the Duce's words are interpreted here as meaning definitely that he no longer insists on de jure recognition of the new Italian empire, but will be content with a pronouncement that the independent native government has ceased to exist. Britain, at any rate, and, it is believed, most European countries, are prepared to register what is, after all, a fact when the subject comes up for discussion in the League Assembly next month.

But there is still strong opposition here to granting de jure recognition of what is generally regarded as one of the most flagrant acts of international banditry in history.

As regards the Spanish question, Whitehall commentators point out that Premier Mussolini's statement that he "will not tolerate in the Mediterranean bolshevism or anything similar" is quite irreconcilable with the British standpoint that the internal regime in any country is not the business of anybody except the country itself.

Premier Mussolini's words are thought capable of a rather sinister interpretation when considered in conjunction with the circumstantial reports that Italian warships have been at any rate spectators of, if not actual participants in, recent attacks on unresisting merchantmen in the Mediterranean. In the British view, the Valencia government is growing steadily less bolshevist. The fact that it is beginning to allow the Roman Catholic church to function again and has never interfered with the Protestant services is regarded as evidence. But, however bolshevist Spain might be, Britain, it is stated, will insist on the complete stoppage of Italian intervention as one of the conditions of permanent reconciliation.

Though considerable skepticism persists, the next few weeks are expected to see a sincere effort to resolve the existing differences. Italian co-operation in dealing with European problems is certainly desired by the British Government in the hope that it may prove the stepping stone to a general reconciliation which will include not only Germany, but Russia and the states of central Europe.

Turkish Ministers Get Emergency Call

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Aug. 21

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting yesterday following the unexpected return of Kemal Ataturk, President of Turkey, all ministers and chief of staff Fevzi from menuvers.

It was understood the meeting was called to discuss the situation created by repeated attacks of merchant shipping by an unidentified submarine in or near Turkish waters in the Mediterranean.

Duce No Longer Insists on Recognition for Ethiopian Gain

Stresses Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 21—Though the Duce has now stated he does not insist that the League recognize the Italian Empire in Ethiopia, he still intends to demand recognition from individual states according to the interpretation placed by informed observers here on his speech at Palermo yesterday.

Speaking immediately after a big display of military strength, Premier Mussolini stressed Fascist Italy's desire to follow a concrete policy of peace and appealed to the Mediterranean nations for peace and international collaboration. Peace, in fact, was the keynote of his speech.

The Duce's appeal was an opening move in Rome-London negotiations and also was intended to give a lead to the League Assembly when it meets in the middle of September. This offer of collaboration with European powers on all problems which interest the political life of the old continent is, however, conditional on the acceptance of certain "realities." The world, it was indicated must first recognize the Italian Empire.

Must Reorganize Empire

The first "reality" is that Italy will not co-operate with any powers which persist in refusing to recognize that Italy now has an empire in Africa. The second is that collaboration cannot be at the expense of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Premier Mussolini particularly in-

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Shanghai Picks Up Its Routine Despite Strife

Except Property Damage and Casualties Little Change Is Seen

Shell Disclaimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21—After a week of bewildering changes, frequent alarms, evacuations and uncertainties, Shanghai is settling into normal wartime condition with many businesses re-opening on a limited basis often at new locations away from the Bund and with the expectation of a protracted campaign in the immediate vicinity. The worst immediate danger appears to be anti-aircraft fragments and stray shells which are intermittently dropping virtually everywhere.

A motor trip through such parts of Hongkew as are not burning or such as are not obviously too risky through sniping, confirms Japanese claims of complete occupation of the settlement north of the Soochow creek, together with portion of Chapei and some of the area beyond eastern point. In other words after a week of fighting everything is as at the outset, except for casualities and demolition of buildings. No spokesman is willing to indicate either the objectives of the fighting or the terms for settlement. It is noteworthy that by refraining from a formalised defense plan the Shanghai Municipal Council had avoided a partnership with the Japanese which was among the blunders of 1932. The general foreign morale is expellent but a feeling of bewilderment at the senselessness of the whole affair beclouds all thought.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21 (AP)—Shell fire has wrought destruction far and wide in Shanghai, notably in Chinese Chapei, Japanese Hongkew, Yangtsepoo, industrial Pootung, across the Whangpoo river and Kiangwan. Only the International Settlement, the French concession and parts of Nantao in the Soochow Creek area remain intact.

In the absence of firemen, who already had evacuated the burning areas; flames once started were allowed to spread unchecked. Smoke and heat were driving many Chinese belligerents from the Hongkew battle area.

Japan Disclaims Blame

Japanese diplomatic sources declared Japanese forces were in no way connected with the shelling of the Augusta, which resulted in one fatality and the wounding of 16 other sailors.

Although American naval officers said they believed the shell which landed on the Augusta came from an anti-aircraft gun, a Japanese embassy spokesman said Japanese thought the projectile was fired by a Chinese trench mortar.

The United States consulate said approximately 500 American women residents of Shanghai have decided to remain despite the wishes of authorities that they leave the city. Whether their departure will be ordered depends upon seriousness of hostilities.

Mayor O. K. Yui declared today that Chinese authorities had ordered

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Court Fight Split Congress But New Social Experiments Approved in Closing Days

Harris & Ewing; Centerson, Wide World

William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House — John N. Garner, Vice-President, Who Presides Over Senate

The Capitol Dome
The U. S. Congress in Session

Hastened Adjournment Leaves Many Major Matters Unsettled

First Real Rift With President

Resumption of Legislative Initiative Is Seen as Likely Consequence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—After seven and a half months of continuous session, the Seventy-fifth Congress leaves behind it a stirring, controversial record for the ultimate judgment of the people.

It has marked the first real breach with President Roosevelt on the Supreme Court issue and assumed a degree of independence that seemed impossible at the start of the session, 60 days after the Roosevelt landslide. It marked a possible turning point in the resumption of legislative initiative, and revealed an unplumbed fissure in the Democratic party. It ended the last fear of New Deal "dictatorship."

It has given modest beginning to two social experiments of great potential importance—low cost housing and elimination of farm tenancy. Old World countries have spent billions on Government housing and tenancy aid, and America now enters the same path.

It has laid the basis for possible demobilization of the relief army by restrictions on its $1,500,000,000 relief fund which have cut WPA rolls from 2,255,000 to 1,500,000, with an anticipated average of 1,730,000 for this year. Pressure to increase this sum, however, will be intense this winter.

Many Agencies Extended

In addition, Congress extended many agencies and services; rewrote major acts previously invalidated by the Supreme Court justice, firmed a new Supreme Court justice, and watched its LaFollette committee play an important part at a critical time in employer-employee relationships.

But Congress, on the other hand, avoided or postponed action on more controversial measures than it passed.

The higher taxes, which are increasingly felt to be unavoidable for paying New Deal bills, were not offered; the wages and hours bill, anti-lynching bill and farm bill were dodged or postponed; Government reorganization proposals marked time.

Congress in fact left a jam of work for the next session. This will be particularly troublesome just before an election. Possibly it paves the way for a special session next fall.

Although Congress met after a Roosevelt election landslide and with Democrats overwhelmingly predominant, it rebuffed the President, and followed a lethargic course for most of the session. The one exception was a fortnight of terrific intensity at the culmination of the court fight. Congress began in fur coats and ended in seersuckers; it lasted from midwinter to past mid-summer; yet its grist is seen to be small, now that the air-cooling system is finally being shut off. Its closing tempo is relatively unspectacular.

Court Issue Dominant

Shadowing everything else was its refusal to go along with President Roosevelt on the Supreme Court drive.

The bill was recommitted in the Senate on July 22 by a 70-to-20 vote. Leading up to this final vote was a fortnight of extraordinary tension, unparalleled in the memories of those not going back to war days, and tragically marked by the passing of Joseph T. Robinson. Mr. Robinson is generally believed to have had 51 votes pledged personally to him in favor of the court plan. But the ultimate defeat of the plan was due to something more than the demise of the Administration leader; it marked the absence of a great popular response to a revolutionary proposal.

"Do you want the truth with the bark off?" John Nance Garner asked the President, it is reported, after returning to Washington on the Robinson funeral train in which he had sounded out court plan sentiment of traveling senators.

"What's that mean, Jack?" Mr. Roosevelt inquired.

"It's a Texas saying we have, asking if you can stand the whole truth or just part of it?"

"Let's have it with the bark off then."

Reveals Opposition

"Well boss—you're licked," Mr. Garner replied. "And what's more," he is said to have added, "there's something else dead up the crick."

Mr. Garner, according to the story, then outlined the Democratic revolt and demand for adjournment which subsequently developed.

Looking back on the court fight, it appears that Mr. Roosevelt might have been an easy winner if he had compromised at the right minute. The McCarran proposal for two new judges instead of six would probably have gone through quickly. But Mr. Roosevelt was defeated because he did not know when he had won.

The session left him, however, with one ardent New Dealer, Hugo L. Black, appointed and confirmed to the court, and with the prospect of a presidential drive to the public

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Congress Dillydallies To End of Long Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Congressmen were going home today.

In the House, which met at 10 a. m. the adjournment scenes were among the most listless in memory, and the Senate did not bother to convene until noon. There were few more than 100 representatives on the floor of the House during the session, and it was difficult to obtain a quorum.

After passage of the resolution providing for an unemployment census, House members wrangled over a number of private bills and resolutions.

One piquant last-minute measure was an invitation from the Territory of Hawaii to 12 Senators and 12 Representatives to come to Hawaii during the adjournment on a junket with no cost to themselves or to Congress. Purpose of the junket is to "inform" Congress about such questions as the sugar quota for Hawaii, with the aspiration of statehood in the background. After some discussion of whether it was within the dignity of Congress to accept such a favor, the House decided its pride would not suffer, so the offer was accepted.

Hansin Bill Out of the Way

Most important piece of New Deal legislation was out of the way—the housing bill—with agreement on various controversial sections which fairly glittered with compromises.

The Senate had passed the third deficiency appropriation bill too, adding more than $52,000,000 to the House bill and bringing the total to $150,000,000. The sugar bill was passed, the tax loophole bill out of the way.

With a joyous roar the House last night approved a sine die adjournment resolution.

"There being no objection," cried the speaker, bringing down his gavel like the crack of a rifle, "the resolution is adopted."

The House took a dinner-recess after that and then came back to rush through private bills in mass production order, about two to the minute, to the total of 94. These private bills are chiefly for the relief of individual citizens who have a claim against the Government.

Senate Already Ready

The Senate was already to quit yesterday. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, portentously moved a 15-minute recess in the afternoon, and whispers went around that the end was near. But House leaders wouldn't bring the session to an end with a flourish. They wanted time for the private bills, they said. The session dragged toward its conclusion, therefore, as undramatically as for most of its duration.

The demand of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, that the Democratic leaders either pass the wages and hours bill or acknowledge their impotence and yield the way to a new authority caused discussion, however. To many it looked like an advance notice of a new independent labor party. Indeed, as reporters went over the record of the protracted seven and one-half months' session they

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In the Boston Section:

Civil Liberties Committee Protests Censoring WPA Guidebook.

Mansfield Wins Right to Cross-examine Himself.

C. I. O. Union Sues to Halt Employer Verbal Attacks.

Heat Record Broken Again: Expect Top of 96 Today.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Five-Day Week Is Voted For New York City Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The five-day week for all New York City service employees except policemen and firemen was voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, sitting as the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly. The bill, which would entail a yearly outlay of approximately $6,000,000, now goes to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for approval or veto.

Also by action of the board a reward of $5000 each is today posted for J. Richard Davis, lawyer for some of the most notorious racketeers in New York; Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buchalter, missing fugitives. The rewards were voted at the request of Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, who said the three men were remaining out of the jurisdiction of the city courts in the hope that obstacles would develop to their prosecution. While they remain at large, his prosecution of racketeers is made more difficult, he added.

Davis was formerly attorney for "Dutch" Schultz and Shapiro and Buchalter are alleged fur racketeers. All three have been indicted by the grand jury.

The board also authorized Mayor LaGuardia to appoint a commission, including clergymen, to investigate the problem of crimes against children here. James J. Lyons, borough president of the Bronx, backed the proposal and favored an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the commission to carry on its work.

"We should show leadership in this field," he declared. "The present laws are well enforced by the police and the prosecutors, but the scope of the problem goes beyond our present laws."

The appropriation was deferred, however, on the Mayor's suggestion after he had said there would be time enough to make a grant when the commission was named, adding that he would report back to the board between now and its next meeting on Sept. 24.

Aberhart Challenges Ottawa's Power To Void Banking Laws

EDMONTON, Aug. 21 (CP)—Premier William Aberhart of Alberta yesterday challenged the authority of the Dominion Government to void Social Credit banking acts passed at the recent session of the provincial Legislature.

"Our people insist that we are pledged to go forward in obedience to them, not to you nor to the banks," the Premier telegraphed Dominion Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The message was Mr. Aberhart's reply to notification by Dominion authorities that the acts had been dissolved . . . "deliberately violating property and civil rights," the Premier contended.

The Premier said a special legislative session would be called to pass substitute laws.

Chicago Uncovers Means for Easing Of Relief Burden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Far from resigning itself to the permanent care of some 87,043 so-called unemployables left in its lap when the Federal Government gave up direct relief, Chicago has set about systematically to rehabilitate as many of these as possible. And in the process it finds many factors that tend to make the picture much brighter than a superficial examination of the bare figures would reveal it.

In the first place, a survey under the direction of Leo M. Lyons, Chicago relief commissioner, revealed at once that at least 3862 physically handicapped persons could be permanently rehabilitated and made

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Schoolmarm 'Knocks Exam In Baseball for a 'Loop'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Miss Lucy Smoot is today ready to go back to the Norton Elementary School in Kansas City, Mo., prepared to instruct her students there in what's what and who's who in baseball.

She passed her examination in a strictly male baseball course at Columbia University. In the words of Prof. William L. Hughes, who was in charge of the course taught exclusively by Big League players, she "knocked the exam for a loop." This, he added, meant the Kansas City schoolmarm would get a rating of grade "B" or better and that she had come out ahead of half of the 39 men in the class.

Miss Smoot, a silver-haired woman teacher, entered the class so she might gain a better understanding of her eighth grade recess group. She got all she was looking for, and when school begins in Kansas City in September, she will be on her job qualified to assume the position of head baseball coach in addition to her duties as principal.

In other words, she will be able to tell her pupils how Lou Gehrig, Carl Hubbell, Gus Mancuso, "Bump" Hadley and "Red" Rolfe play the game. She, too, will be able to instruct them on how Hubbell throws the "screw-ball," having preserved the formula in her notes taken during class instruction.

Miss Smoot, after taking the examination, remarked:

"You have to be awfully smart to play baseball well."

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Bingham Rushes Back to Washington

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Robert W. Bingham, ambassador to London, sailed unexpectedly today to confer with President Roosevelt on the international situation.

The ambassador departed from Southampton aboard the Empress of Britain. News of his going, a spokesman said, had been concealed carefully at his instructions.

Intimate Message From Washington

President Won Campaign for New Deal in 1932—Will He Win His New Campaign for a 'Permanent New Deal,' Is Now the Question

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 21

Nearly eight months ago, when this Congress assembled, we were still in the short-lived lavender "era of good feeling." Now we are at the opening of another aggressive campaign on the part of the President—a campaign to re-assert his authority with public opinion in order to carry a "Permanent New Deal" program in the next session of Congress.

It has indeed been an historic session, not for the three or four really important measures that were passed, but for the Supreme Court enlargement bill that was not passed, and for the underlying revolt of conservative Democrats against the President. Important because the mighty electoral majority of Nov. 3, 1936 began to fall apart.

Congress refused to permit the President to "pack" the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court itself in this period has been completely approving of New Deal legislation, and now a New Dealer of far more thorough-going views than would have been imagined has been appointed and confirmed to the highest bench. Indeed it is possible to say that Congress saved the President from the consequences of too great executive dominance. It has, in a sense, kept his big stick behind the door where its disciplinary value may still remain, and the consequences are far better than as if the stick had been wielded over broken pates.

To get perscpetive on what has really happened, and where we are going, let us reconstruct a little New Deal history. Ponder on a thumb-nail sketch of these five intense years.

What Has Occurred Since 1933

1933: The President pushes through an emergency program almost by "unanimous consent."

1934: As the emergency slackens, the task opens of converting the emergency New Deal into a permanent New Deal, and the President campaigns and wins the mid-term elections.

1935: With a permanent New Deal partly on the statute books, and more being added, the Supreme Court begins to veto the program.

1936: The court continues its vetoing activities, knocking out AAA, labor legislation, minimum wage attempts both in the states and federally, setting up a "no-man's land" of government. Meantime, after President Roosevelt attempts to patch up legislation, he campaigns and wins an overwhelming re-election.

1937: To meet the check which the court still holds against his program, the President launches a bold campaign to "pack" the judiciary. He is defeated, but whether as a direct result or not, the court recedes, reverses its major decisions, and by a retirement the President has his first appointment.

Meantime, under the shadow of the court fight, Congress has got completely out of hand. Today the resistance to the "Permanent New Deal" comes not from the court, but from the President's own right-wing Democrats, coupled with the fragment of remaining Republicans in Congress.

Having temporarily at least an armistice with the court, and the prospect of a permanent liberal majority if the latest decisions are followed as precedent, President Roosevelt now turns his attention to the recapture of his legislative majority. That, in turn, depends on public opinion.

And that is where the first session of the Seventy Fifth Congress has left us.

It has not been a glorious legislative effort. Great amounts of time were wasted. The constructive record is disappointing.

Defeat Not by Logical Sequence

Even the defeat of the court bill came at the end not by logic but by unforeseen tragedy. For it was Senator Joseph T. Robinson's passing that tipped the scales, and without this event there is no telling what would have happened. That is to say, the opposition was strong enough to prevent a final vote, but Senator Robinson himself—it seems established—had personal promises of a majority of 51 votes for the bill. It was impossible to see how the bill could have passed, but equally impossible to outline the exact method of its defeat.

Two acts of the session may be historic on the constructive side. They mark the first federal attempts at low-cost housing and the reduction of farm tenancy. Both are disappointingly small beginnings, but the first step is always hardest, and to start down this road may lead far toward a better America.

Possibly the ugliest feature of this Congress has been its forgetfulness of all the campaign pledges about the civil service, and its greed in extending the spoils system. Hand-in-hand with this vital flaw, is the Congress' resistance to real economy. Of course, President Roosevelt gave no particular lead in either direction. By shelving his reorganization bill, he temporarily abandoned the idea of a wider civil service, and by failing to retrench except in a 10 per cent reserve system which may or may not mean real savings, he gave no inducement to economy.

This adjournment is only a recess, after all. Whether there is a special session or not, the nation is looking eagerly forward to a showdown on the question of a Permanent New Deal, and that can only come when President and Congress are once more at grips with legislation. Then will come the crucial decision.

Italian First to End 3600-Mile Air Derby

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Italian pilot Cupini crossed the finish line first in the Istres-Damascus-Paris 3600-mile air derby at 10:08 a. m., eastern standard time, today.

The winner, however, will be decided on the basis of elapsed time.

The Italians had more planes in the race than all other nationalities combined. Four French planes led the pack, followed by the only English contestant and the eight Italian ships.

The round-trip race to Syria was arranged as a substitute for the trans-Atlantic contest the French Government had sponsored to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris. United States objections forced cancellation of the trans-Atlantic race.

New Popular Front Party Calls Quezon Philippine Dictator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—The cry of "dictatorship" now publicly hurled in Manila at President Quezon comes into the open less than 20 months after his inauguration.

Specific charges enumerated by Gen. Jose Alejandrino, a spokesman of the Popular Front Party, have appeared in the Manila newspapers and were quickly denied by Commonwealth officials as being too indefinite to warrant answer.

The basic charge, which is supported by other opposition organizations, is that the Quezon Administration has perpetrated acts which deny citizens their constitutional rights and which in effect has erected in the Philippines a dictatorship under the guise of a democracy.

Leading the articulate opposition is the Popular Front Party, with an estimated 50,000 adherents. Other parties not in sympathy with the Quezon policies are reported to have a possible 100,000 additional members. As newspaper circulation does not exceed 200,000 and only 1,300,000 men vote, the size of the opposition cannot be ignored, observers conclude.

Government by Radio

"A Government by Radiophone" conversations between President Quezon in Washington or Europe and his Secretary Jorge Vargas is a major complaint of the opposition. They contend that, as provided in the Constitution, Vice-President Osmena shall have the authority of office while the President is out of the Philippines. Yet, during the seven months President Quezon has been away from Manila both the pros and cons readily admit that the Archipelago has been governed via the radiophone.

This procedure was given legality by the National Assembly declaring that the authority of office went with the President wherever he traveled.

Another grievance concerns elections. The National Assembly has given authority to postpone for a year provincial, municipal and city elections which were to have been held in June 1937. President Quezon was granted authority to appoint successors to present office holders which include the hitherto elected authorities of 48 provinces and all municipalities of more than 1000 inhabitants. In short, the entire elective system of the Islands is now in the hands of the President.

Sees Step to Dictatorship

Opponents of Mr. Quezon contend that the National Assembly authorized the postponement of elections on the basis that "violence" would occur were they held. They are now apprehensive that the next step will be the postponement of elections for Assemblymen which, they claim, would give Quezon full dictatorship.

The Sedition Law of the Philippines was recently amended to include speeches, proclamations, writings, emblems, cartoons, and banners.

Any act which will work "scurrilous libels against the Government of the United States or the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or any of the duly constituted authorities thereof, or which tend to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing the functions of his office, or which tend to instigate other to cabal, or meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggest or incite rebellious conspiracies or riots or which lead or tend to stir up the people against the lawful authorities or to disturb the peace of the community, the safety or order of the Government or who shall knowingly conceal such evil practice . . ." shall be guilty of sedition, according to the new law.

The Popular Front Party contends that so broad an interpretation can incriminate anyone for any act or deed which does not conform with the will of the Executive, and that freedom of speech and of the press is endangered by so broad and all inclusive an act.

Political Accomplishments

Opponents of President Quezon point out that his mastery of the art of politics has given him complete control of the democratic form of government introduced by the Americans. With the advent of the establishment of the Commonwealth Government in 1935, President Quezon effected a coalition of the two major political parties with himself as head.

He thus succeeded in stifling effective opposition and at the election which made him President of the new Commonwealth he received 695,297 votes. His two minor opponents received a total of 327,407. Equally significant, his opponents say, is that in the unicameral legislative system instituted not one member represents the minority.

Although one of the major arguments favoring the establishment of a Commonwealth Government was that the Filipinos could run the Islands more cheaply than the Americans, in the 20 months that the Commonwealth has been established 56 new offices have been established and 16 offices transferred and expanded. The additional expense for these offices will exceed 50,000,000 pesos ($25,000,000), it is declared.

Claim He Usurps Power

The President is accused of directly taking unto himself privileges and prerogatives which are conferred on the people by the Constitution. This he is accused of doing by not vetoing legislative acts conferring on him those basic rights which belong to the people.

Thus in essence his accusers allege he alone performs the functions of legislator and executive of the nation. And since the appointment and indirectly the dismissal of the judiciary are also a presidential prerogative, Mr. Quezon at the same time can exercise too great a control over the courts of the land, they point out.

Under the National Defense Act of the Philippines the President of the Commonwealth is the commander in chief of the Army at all times with the General Staff directly responsible to him. A subsequent act permits the President to use any unexpended balance of any appropriation or part thereof to assist in the construction of training camps for the Philippine Army, the opposition points out.

Recently, three towns in the southern Philippines were given charters and established as cities. Their principal officials were appointed by the President instead of being elected by the citizens of those towns, the Popular Front alleges, thus defeating the intent of democracy in the Islands.

Seek Respect for Minority

A minority is good for any government, the opponents of President Quezon contend. But the effective methods of the Commonwealth President to join opposition to his standard has made him "dictator of the islands," the Popular Front charges. They allege further that the Civil Service is not enforced; that the separation between Church and State is not maintained and that the law permitting the nationalization of radio will remove more completely the right of public opinion publically expressed.

President Quezon is expected to return to the Philippines late in August with the Economic Commission which will start its deliberations in Manila in September.

The Filipinos expect President Quezon to return to the islands with tangible results to show for his long stay abroad and the opposition is preparing its political powder for a determined fight to establish a minority check on the President.

Famous Trolley Line Quits

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—The famous Buffalo-Niagara Falls "high-speed" trolley line which has brought thousands of honeymooners to this scenic resort went out of business today. Buses replaced trolley cars.

A Nature Book Hike

At the End of the Literary Trail

Miss Adelaide Rowell, Head of the Chattanooga Public Library, Receives Books From Members of the Cumberlands Hiking Club at the End of a Moonlight Trip Along Woodland Trails

Library Is Aided As Hikers Donate Books on Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The Cumberlands Hiking Club of Chattanooga frequently does something that is different from the activities of the regular outdoor organization for walking. It has for its chief objective visits to haunts of birds, wild flowers, trees, rocks, places of scenic beauty and historical associations.

One of the essential qualifications for membership in the club is that the applicant must be interested in some phase of nature study.

But the club does many other things that may seem out of the ordinary routine for a hiking club. Recently a book shower was given the Chattanooga Public Library to restock the shelves.

Sometimes the Cumberlands Club goes out on moonlight and midnight hikes to the mountains. On one of the hikes the public librarian was among the invited guests, and each member of the club, instead of carrying a canteen filled with drinking water, carried books. It was an unusual scene to see men and women dressed for a hike carrying books through the woods. At the end of the trail the books were placed on a table.

Most of the 80 volumes were on outdoor and nature subjects.

Mexican State To Instruct All Tourist Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—With the appointing of a government commission to revise the licenses of tourist guides, and to see that they are properly instructed in the history, geography, language, folklore and folk art of their city and state, the authorities in Nuevo Leon have shown their interest in the historical significance of this old city—an attitude already illustrated in the appointment of historical commissions and the restoration of historical monuments.

Guides will be tested as to general information, accuracy of information about buildings, history, and dates, skill in use of English, and pleasing manners. Guides will be given courses and periodic examinations to maintain their qualifications. Any guides who act or use language unbecoming to Mexican gentlemen will have their licenses revoked at once.

Chauffeurs and persons who arrange motor trips will be required to go through the same tests as the guides.

Roper's Watermelon Party Bright Date in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The annual watermelon party given each August by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has become a bright midsummer date on the Capital's slack social calendar.

Because Congress was still in session this year, the guest list for the Cabinet officer's fifth annual party was especially large. Some 250 male guests including the Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Senators, members of the diplomatic corps and other officials sat at tables in the garden late Sunday afternoon and were served foot-long slices from vine-ripened melons brought from South Carolina, Mr. Roper's home state, especially for the occasion.

In one way, the Roper party differed from the traditional Southern watermelon feast. As a concession to polite dining customs of the Capital, forks were provided.

Political Control of Yugoslavia At Stake in Vatican Concordat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Viewed from the outside, the struggle between the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Yugoslav Government over recent ratification of the Vatican Concordat may appear to be religious, but in reality it is a fight for political power.

In Yugoslavia church membership implies not so much creed as national allegiance.

The key to recent events is found in the Slovene branch of the triple combination known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, or Yugoslavia.

The kingdom was formed following the war of 1914-18. For some time Orthodox inhabitants of Croatia supported the Belgrade regime of King Alexander, whereas the great masses of the Roman Catholic peasants and the majority of the urban intelligentsia retreated into an ever-increasing hostility.

In this struggle between the ruling Serbs and the Croat opposition, the Slovenes, a highly industrialized Roman Catholic people living on the Austrian and the Italian borders, held a profitable position. Therefore, they managed to obtain special advantages in self-administration, budgetary appropriations, entrance into the public service and cultural autonomy.

Slovenes Led by Koroshets

The outstanding leader of the Slovenes was and is the Rev. Anion Koroshets, formerly a loyal member of the Austrian Reichsrat, then in turn a minister in King Alexander's constitutional government and now Minister of the Interior.

At one time he was a political prisoner in a remote mountain village and a bitter emigrant in Vienna, who nevertheless returned to accept royal favor again. After King Alexander's assassination the Rev. Mr. Koroshets was one of the founders of the Yugoslav party which turned out of office the clique of his late monarch. And now he is trying to establish the permanent influence of the Roman Catholic Church in a country in which Roman Catholicism has no predominance. But it seems as if the broadly smiling energetic priest who likes power has overplayed his hand.

Position of the Serbs

Under the pre-war Turkish rule the Orthodox religion and clergy constituted the main link connecting the Serbs and the only agency to assert their national coherence. Orthodox priests fought as "comitatshis" (insurgents) in the Balkan mountains. In liberated Serbia the Orthodox Church became the instrument of national aspirations and of irredentist policy in the adjacent parts of Austria-Hungary inhabited by Serbs.

The nationalized Orthodox Church, called the Serbian Pravoslav Church, whose head, the Patriarch, was nominated by royal decree continued to play the same role in post-war Yugoslavia. Although the Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Jewish Churches were officially recognized in the Constitution, the Pravoslav Church, impelled by the ambition to win the leadership of all Orthodox Christendom after the doom of the Russian theocracy, retained the dominant position.

The Pravoslav Church supported the political fight against the Croats, the establishment of Serbian hegemony over all Yugoslavia. Its sermons were imbued with nationalistic propaganda.

But in reality the struggle never was waged with religious fervor or on religious issues. The great majority of the Serbs has little interest in religion. The Croats, on the other hand, show an inborn and traditional inclination toward religion, yet a cautious reserve toward political Roman Catholicism.

Special Rights Granted

When King Alexander realized that he could not make the Croats bow by mere force, he tried the old device of Divide et impera, in placating the Roman Catholic Church while oppressing the Croat leadership. From that scheme resulted the draft of a concordat most promising for the Vatican. It provided for special rights of ecclesiastics in judicial procedure, for Roman Catholic education of children born out of mixed marriages even if the Roman Catholic parent was subsequently converted to orthodoxy, for the right of exclusive religious instruction in schools where Roman Catholics hold the majority and relative rights where they were in the minority.

One of the most important provisions is the opening of the whole country to Roman Catholic orders, vanguard of Roman Catholic expansion. The Vatican, on its side, pledges non-political administration of pastoral office, observance of patriotic sentiments in theological seminaries, state inspection of confessional schools and substitution of Slav liturgy for the actual Latin; Slav liturgy was also to be introduced into all churches of Yugoslav minorities.

As most of these minorities live in Italy, such an obligation would have been incurred only with the consent of Premier Mussolini. Thus Fascist foreign policy appears to be connected with the church issue. One must recall that Italian Fascism has suppressed every use of the Slovene language by the large minority of Slovenes occupying the northeastern Adriatic coast.

Ban Kept on Parties

In Alexander's hands the concordat was nothing else than one trump card to be played or not, according to the progress of his big game. Knowledge of his character supports the assumption that he would probably never have laid it down.

Under the regency which succeeded Alexander during the minority of King Peter II, despite the good luck of starting in a period of world economic recovery which was doubled in Yugoslavia by the record crop of last year, Premier Stoyadinovitch was not able to win the confidence of his Serbian compatriots. The younger intelligentsia, impatient with nationalism and loathing the corruption of dictatorial rule, has turned radical. Most of the peasants remain faithful to their old historical parties which, by the electoral law, are excluded from Parliament.

The army, the strongest element in the country and the real backbone of Alexander's power, reserved its attitude. Some of the generals, personal friends of the late King, were pensioned. Prince Paul, however, has not gained the unrestricted confidence Alexander enjoyed and it can be assumed that most of the officers have transferred their allegiance to the minor King Peter to whom they took their new oath. The alleged impartiality of a modern army depends generally on the realization of her so-called non-political demands; in this case a strong central government, a large budgetary appropriation and a home policy furthering the moral preparedness of the whole people for national defense.

So, the main support of the government coalition consists of the Koroshets Slovene party and the smaller group of Minister Spaho's Bosnian Muhammadans. Minister of the Interior Koroshets, commanding the gendarmes and the secret service, is the strong man. As a Slovene, he looks for the betterment of his race; as a Roman Catholic priest, he takes due account of the Vatican's interest.

He forced the issue, and Prince Paul, a cultured gentleman with western education and artistic inclinations but little aware of popular sentiments, gave him his way. In doing so, the Prince Regent has underrated, not the influence of the hostile Orthodox Church, but the power of the manifold sections of opposition which converged in the spectacular religious clash.

Apartments Near Duke

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The New York Life Insurance Company announced Aug. 19 its representative at Durham, N. C., has made a $500,000 mortgage loan to the University Housing Corporation for construction of apartments near Duke University. Charles S. Allen, president of the Durham Bond and Mortgage Co., the insurance company's Durham representative, said work on the project would start next Monday.

Hitler Is 'Issue' In New York City's Race for Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Reminiscent of days when William Hale ("Big Bill") Thompson made King George V an issue in the Chicago Republican campaign, Adolph Hitler has today been accorded a place in the fight here for control of the municipal government following an announcement earlier this week by the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, weekly organ of the Nazi organization in the United States, that the German Nationalist vote here would be for United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, designee of Tammany Hall for Mayor.

The Weckruf's announcement caused labor here to turn its guns on Senator Copeland, denouncing him as "an enemy of liberalism and an ally of Hitler."

"The announcement of the indorsement of Senator Copeland by the Nazis in New York will eliminate for us the necessity of explaining his political philosophy, but stamps him as an ally of the Third Reich," Alex Rose, state secretary of the American Labor Party, declared in opening his organization's drive for Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in Queens last night. The meeting was officially the convention of the party in Queens County and went on record as indorsing Mayor LaGuardia and against the re-election of Borough President George U. Harvey, anti-LaGuardia Republican.

Praise for LaGuardia

"In fighting for the re-election of Mayor LaGuardia," Mr. Rose said, "we are not only fighting for the continuation of a good and efficient administration for the city of New York, but we are also fighting for the continuity of his liberal leadership in the United States."

"Mayor LaGuardia is regarded by progressive forces all over the country as a national political figure who is destined to be an important factor in stemming the rising force of reaction throughout the country."

Turning his attention then to Mr. Copeland, Mr. Rose reviewed "the very industrious week" of the senior senator from New York, declaring he was "fighting liberalism simultaneously in New York City and in the United States Senate."

Walker Appointment

Strong criticism of the appointment of James J. Walker, formerly Tammany mayor, who quit under fire following the Seabury investigation of his mayoralty, to the post of assistant counsel of the New York State Transit Commission, also was voiced by Mr. Rose.

"It is obvious the appointment was inspired by the candidacy of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who is in the race to bring back Tammany Hall to its former glory," he declared. "Mr. Walker's boldness in assuming that a few short years can make the people forget about the 'tin-box brigade' is a brazen challenge to our intelligence and civic consciousness.

"The American Labor Party maintains that Tammany cannot be trusted while breath still lingers in that feeble organization, and the Walker incident, his appointment and subsequent arrogance should be an added reason why Tammany should be crushed for all time."

Walker Meets Mayor

While the transit commission was being bombarded with protests against the Walker appointment, Mr. Walker climbed the stone steps of City Hall and entered the Mayor's office yesterday for the first time in five years. The occasion for his call was an appointment with Mayor LaGuardia to discuss grade crossing elimination in Brooklyn and Queens. It was in connection with this work that his appointment to the legal staff of the transit commission was officially ascribed.

In striking contradistinction to his practice as Mayor, he was on time for the appointment, but had to wait 45 minutes before he could see Mayor LaGuardia, who was held up in a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The conference lasted about 15 minutes, during which Mr. Walker obviously did not get very far with Mayor LaGuardia, an open enemy of the transit commission, whose dissolution he has demanded, holding that it serves no useful purpose.

Changes Statement

Following the conference, a statement was issued from City Hall in which Mr. Walker was inferentially referred to as a "political fixer," but aides of the Mayor, acting on his instructions after his attention had been drawn to it, hastily telephoned to the newspapers and press associations asking that the paragraph in which this phrase occurred be deleted. As originally handed out, one sentence read:

"There is no quicker or easire waq of accomplishing this purpose (grade clossing elimination) and the employment of political fixers and alleged experts will not expedite it by one day."

As corrected, it read:

"There is no quicker or easier way of accomplishing this purpose."

Mr. Walker's call at City Hall was the occasion for an impromptu demonstration by residents of Brooklyn and Queens, who had gone there to attend a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at which they expected the question of grade crossing elimination would come up. When it was mentioned by one of the speakers at the meeting that Mr. Walker had an appointment to see the Mayor, there was a rush by the Brooklyn and Queens delegations to City Hall entrance, and when Mr. Walker arrived there, they gave him an old-time reception, indicating to his friends that he still held a warm spot in many hearts here.

It'll Be Cold—Next Winter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—While most folks talked about the heat yesterday weather bureau officials arranged to warn the country about cold waves—next winter.

It announced that Charles Harold Gillam, Alaskan flier, will take his airplane up three miles above Fairbanks, Alaska, at $60 a flight as part of the bureau's effort to forecast winter weather.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan rejected any foreign intervention.

On Tuesday Japan ordered the closing of its Nanking Embassy and withdrawal of Japanese consuls throughout China. Diplomatic relations have not been formally broken.

Financing the Far East war occupies both parties. China's Finance Minister Kung reached Vienna on his tour of European capitals. He ordered arms there. Japanese bonds meanwhile slumped on world markets, falling as much as 12 points in one day. Tokyo has summoned the Diet for Sept. 3 to put the nation on a war basis.

In North China, fighting still rages around Nankow Pass on the Great Wall.

* * *

Black Confirmed

Just seven days after President Roosevelt had filled out in his own hand and sent to the Senate the nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black for the Supreme Court, Mr. Black on Thursday received his commission. The Senate vote, 63 to 16, came on Tuesday.

Out of the full roster of 96 Senators, many of whom have gone home, the 79 voting were divided as follows: For confirmation: Democrats, 57; Republicans, 3; Farmer-Laborites, 2; Progressive, 1. Against confirmation: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 6.

* * *

In debate preceding confirmation, charges of Ku Klux Klan connections were lodged against Mr. Black, and his eligibility was challenged on the ground that he was a member of the Congress which passed the retirement law for Supreme Court Justices. These and other objections were disputed and swept aside.

* * *

Women in the News

"Gentlemen, Alabama's new Senator—Mrs. Dixie Graves, wife of the Governor!" No sooner had Mr. Black resigned to accept the Supreme Court position than Governor and Mrs. Graves, after flying to Washington, had her appointed and sworn in. Senator Graves will serve at least until next spring, when a heated electoral campaign is indicated in Alabama for Mr. Black's unexpired term. Governor Graves describes his wife's appointment as temporary.

Mary W. Dewson this week also made women's news when she became the first woman member of the three-member Social Security Board. Miss Dewson at the 1936 Democratic National Convention won the point of having women sit as alternates on the resolutions committee, which draws up the party platform.

* * *

Roosevelt on Democracy

About mid-week, after the nation's press had resounded with criticism of the Black nomination, headlines recorded a renewed Rooseveltian attack on "Tories," including manufacturers, newspaper editors, and others who oppose New Deal policies.

The President, having sustained reversals on his original Supreme Court plan and in Congress, went to the people in a defense of his social philosophy. The speech was given on Roanoke Island Wednesday. He disavowed intentions of changing the American form of government, and insisted that reactionaries, not the New Deal, menace democracy.

* * *

Adjournment

Congress spent the week rushing toward adjournment. Haste became the order of the day, until one of the most complex tax bills of recent times was put through the Congressional mill in a few days. The House spent two hours considering the tax evasion bill, then passed it unanimously without bothering to have it read.

That was on Monday. On Thursday the Senate resumed consideration of the bill, passed it in about 60 seconds, and sent it to conference for House and Senate agreement on details. The bill follows closely the eight-point tax-loophole plugging plan of the Administration.

Appeals for economy and budget-balancing had little effect as final appropriation bills were hurried through.

Summary of session: Pages 1, 4, and 5.

* * *

Warship Plan Revived

The United States and Brazil, in a joint statement published on Thursday, returned to their project for the leasing of six over-age U. S. destroyers to Brazil. Last week the project was temporarily suspended after widespread protests, including representations made by Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas of Argentina.

The joint statement defends the move as within the scope of the good neighbor policy. The ships are to be used for "training" purposes, and returned to the United States if at any time they appear likely to be used in violation of any peace commitment.

* * *

Chile and most Latin American Governments except Argentina have taken a milder tone toward the plan. Chile announces a $12,-000,000 naval building program.

Replies to Mr. Hull's recent statement of peace policy, made on July 16, are now about complete, and generally favorable.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Aviation: Jimmy Mattern and Sir Hubert Wilkins join search for six Soviet fliers down in Arctic. The German Nordmeer reaches New York with air mail.

Spain: Portugal breaks diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia over the latter's refusal to deliver 5000 machine guns. Prague is believed to have suspected they were for use by Spanish Insurgents. Off Spain, damage to neutral shipping leads to demands for united action by neutrals. Britain authorizes counter-attacks by her vessels on raiders. Attacks are reported as far east as in Turkish waters.

Ghetto Zones: Berlin places separate benches in parks for Jews.

Tourists Refused: Fifteen American passengers on the Swedish-American liner Gripsholm were not allowed to land on arrival at Leningrad Wednesday. Reasons not disclosed.

British Flying Boat Ends Sixth Crossing

FOYNES, Irish Free State, Aug. 21 (AP)—The British flying boat Caledonia arrived here at 10:15 a. m. (4:15 a. m., E. S. T.) today, after another experimental crossing of the north Atlantic from Botwood, Newfoundland.

The hop completed the third round trip of Imperial Airways planes over the northern route since survey flights were started early in July.

The Caledonia's flying time was announced as 11 hours, 23 minutes, which was the fastest crossing of any of the survey trips.

Company to Protect Men Against Money Lenders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 21 (AP)—A revision of its payroll system, to protect employees from money lenders who charge exorbitant rates, was announced yesterday by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, largest southern steel producer.

A day to be known as "cash day" will be established about mid-way between payroll periods. On these days any one of the company's employees, numbering over 20,000, may obtain a part of his earnings before the regular pay day.

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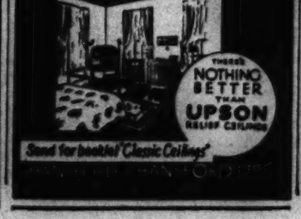

DRAPERS

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Italian-French Friendship Needed for European Peace

European Commentary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The most has been made, not only in the Italian, but also in the French newspapers, of diplomatic conversations in Paris, following the exchange of letters between Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Signor Benito Mussolini, with the object of arriving at an understanding between France and Italy.

Nor does there appear to be any great reaction against the resumption of normal relations between France and Itay. The fundamental facts of geography make Franco-Italian friendship just as desirable as Anglo-Italian friendship.

It is impossible for this division of the continent to continue for long, without a formidable clash. And France can scarcely afford to have to defend three frontiers as well as its sea-routes. Franco-Italian hostility means that not only must the Rhine be defended, but the Alps and the Pyrenees (assuming that north Spain is more or less "Fascist"), while with Italy and Germany taking up positions in the Mediterranean and in the Canaries, the transport of troops from Africa will be jeopardized.

It was therefore always, from the diplomatic as apart from the "ideological" viewpoint, held unwise to antagonize Italy. Pierre Laval, though deeply committed to Geneva and unable to resist the British lead, made perfectly clear French reluctance to apply "sanctions" against Italy, even though Italy's attack on Ethiopia made sanctions imperative by the league covenant.

Attitude on Spain

The wave of sentiment which brought the Front Populaire to power in France in June, 1936, however, placed France in the forefront of opposition to fascism.

The sympathy of the French Front Populaire for the Spanish Frente Popular, widened a breach between France and Italy. The "masses" in France were clamoring for assistance to Spain, while the Italians were openly helping the insurgent side.

At this juncture the Quai d'Orsay committed an unfortunate blunder. The technical mistake in withdrawing the French Ambassador, the popular Comte de Chambrun, from Rome is generally admitted. For his successor could only take up his post if he presented his credentials to the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. The result has been that throughout the most difficult and delicate of all diplomatic years, when a false move might have lost the game, France has been without an Ambassador in Rome!

Obviously France was in a dilemma. Much as it wanted to send an ambassador to Rome it could not accept the new title of the King until the League had given its decision on the Ethiopian issue. The consequences have been the partial elimination of France from the diplomatic scene in Europe, except as the second of England, for a year or so.

Since then, sanctions have been lifted. Some day normal relations must be resumed. And it so happens that it is urgent that these normal relations should be resumed.

There is, indeed, some apprehension in seeing Great Britain, although much more in antagonism with Italy than France has ever been, the first to make up the quarrel, leaving France in a possibly invidious position. This fear has been dissipated, not only by assurances from England, but by friendly overtures from Italy.

Many new problems have already arisen as a result of the Mediterranean rivalry. Italy, convinced, however foolishly, that England meant to attack it, has met the supposed challenge by increasing its fortifications, and by taking virtual possession of the Spanish Balearic islands.

The Mediterranean is no longer an undisputed highway for Britain. But it would seem that while Italian policy in the Mediterranean is calculated to give pause to Great Britain, it is not indisposed to make concessions in return for the final recognition of its Empire. In other words, Italy has been providing itself with diplomatic gains. The Spanish Civil War seems to have provided it with some of these counters.

Unfriendly Propaganda

There are other strategic points which Italy has occupied, and with which it has menaced both France and England. It has tried to give the impression that it has obtained a political foothold in Egypt, and certainly Egyptian independence was hastened by the Italo-British rivalry.

Italy has dug deeper into Tunisia. It has moved troops to Libya. It threatens the Sudan and the Red Sea. It has stirred up the Arabs everywhere, and has indulged in unfriendly propaganda against the British in Palestine and elsewhere.

It is considered to have designs on Spanish Morocco, and is associated with Germany in a menace to Gibraltar. It has made naval and air strongholds of every available island. It has abandoned the guard on the Brenner, and appears to have given a free hand to Germany on the Danube. In short, it has made itself, if not a positive danger, at any rate a definite nuisance. In so doing, it has played its cards, according to the old diplomatic rules, not unskillfully.

Peace String Dominates

Yet it is not believed that Italy really wants war. Perhaps it has not entirely eliminated war from its program, but it would doubtless prefer to come to terms. In the event of war, it calculates that the chief fighting would be between Germany on one side, and France and England on the other. Italy would be able to maneuver, and would demand large payments for its services. In 1914-1918 it obtained large promises, but they were not fulfilled. This time, it will take cash.

Nevertheless, war is only the second string of Italian diplomacy, and it would seem that the peace string dominates. The restoration of Franco-Italian friendship, and of Anglo-Italian friendship, will be profitable to Italy—as it will be profitable to peace and therefore to France and England. The negotiations will not be easy, but they may succeed. The Spanish affair, many observers consider, has only been a means to an end, and if Italy receives what it wants—and it wants more than anything recognition of its Empire and loans for the development of its Empire—the Spanish affair might cease to be perilous for Europe.

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Barcelona Carries On

Wide World; Kerstone; Galloway Pursuits of Peace Go Forward in the Midst of War

Upper—Plaza Catalina in Barcelona. Center—Barcelona's Harbor in 1937. Threshing at Aunon, a Small Village in New Castille Between Madrid and Cuenca. Lower—Air View of Barcelona

Franco Tightens Net at Santander; Americans Depart

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Insurgent Spanish army is tightening a stranglehold on Santander, last important city of the government on the Biscayan coast.

Fighting steadily forward, the Insurgents were reported to have entered Arriela Park, source of Santander's water supply. Hemmed in by an Insurgent blockade on the sea and advancing Insurgent columns in the hills to the south, the city faced a famine.

The United States destroyer Kane went to Santander to evacuate Americans. Other refugees were taken to French ports on French and British boats. A British freighter arrived at Bayonne with 400 Government wounded.

Insurgent drives centered along highways running north to Santander from Burgos and Palencia. One insurgent report said 18,000 Government troops were cut off south of Reinosa by insurgent occupation of the Reinosa-Corconte road.

Government advices earlier today admitted the two main insurgent columns had pushed ahead, but said the Palencia road column had been halted about 18 miles south of Torrelavega, principal fortified town southwest of Santander.

France Limits Refugees To Orphans or Wounded

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—France advised Great Britain today she could accept no more Spanish refugees except orphans or gravely wounded persons. Authorization will be given "only to orphans who have lost both parents, those so gravely wounded that they cannot take further part in the war, and those proving they are able to proceed immediately to Spanish territory." France now shelters nearly 50,000 Spanish refugees, a large number of whom are Basque children.

Australia Loses In British Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—While the permanent foreign population of Australia is growing, the Commonwealth is losing people of British stock.

This state of affairs is revealed by statistics for the March quarter of this year, which recently collated from all states. Italians and Greeks predominate among the new permanent settlers, and, although the totals are small in all classes, it should not be forgotten that Australia is keeping a firm hand on new arrivals.

During the period permanent arrivals of British people total 2263. But permanent departures totaled 2661, giving a net loss of 398.

A total of 357 Greeks arrived to settle permanently, and only 38 departed, resulting in a net gain of 321. The permanent Italian population was increased by 267. Net gains of other aliens were: Germans, 65; Albanians, 50; French, 28; Dutch, 21; Czechoslovakians, 19; Swiss, 16; Belgians, 10.

Farley Sends Letter C. O. D.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley apparently believes in making business for his department. John Sembower of Bloomington, publicity chairman for the Young Democrats of America national convention, received a letter from Mr. Farley. There was 3 cents postage due.

Barcelona Outwardly Normal After Year of Civil Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Life in Barcelona, outwardly at least, seems quite normal, despite the tragedy of international strife surging around Madrid and the Basque territory in the north. The crops are now being gathered. Plenty of pretty young girls in dainty muslins and men in elegant shirts parade up and down the wide, shady promenades that run down the center of the Ramblas (boulevards) and plenty of ice-cream is being consumed in cafés. Most of the gay cotton and rayon prints and fancy footwear are of Catalan manufacture. One of the big stores, "El Siglo" has its windows labelled "all national products."

But the Spanish Pyrenees from the frontier town of Puigcerda onwards, are now scattered with homes for child refugees. The latest figures are 600,000 refugees and the Catalans are proud of the way they have welcomed them.

Two of the latest posters give "before and after" photographs, first desolate ragged figures with bundles, then chubby, smiling faces, out-of-doors, having lessons or doing physical exercises. One states, "the Catalans are short of bread but the refugees who came here have never lacked bread."

Ingenuity in Substitutes

The food situation is not serious though everything, including cakes and soup, is tainted with that unrefined olive oil. The Catalans have shown an unexpected ingenuity in manufacturing substitutes, such as "malta" instead of coffee, a vegetable powdered milk, and margarine.

Not long ago there was an acute shortage of small change. This had driven cafés and shops to the expedient of giving little tokens for a peseta or 50 cents, which could only be cashed for further goods at the same establishment. This problem has been solved now by the printing of notes for small sums, some good throughout Catalonia, some for Barcelona only and others for smaller towns. This causes some inconvenience, as one may get left with a few pesetas which are not cashable, though interesting souvenirs. But it is much better than the former plan. There was a similar system in France during the World War.

The present government of Catalonia, unlike the new government of the Spanish Republic, has predominantly trade union (U. G. T.-C. N. T.) members, though the Left Republicas and the Farmers' Party are also represented. The P. O. U. M., an extremist party, has been convicted of malpractices and suppressed, and it and the active agitation which accompanied it have entirely disappeared. It formerly had one representative in the government. Public order and the general control of army operations now depend upon the Valenvia government as, for the efficient conduct of the war, two quite separate army councils were impossible.

Need of Consolidation

It must be remembered that everything here, both army and industry, was improvised only a year ago, and both have to be consolidated. The Franco rebellion automatically removed those formerly in command. In the face of emergency the people here acted with great resource, but most of the measures taken were impracticable for any great length of time. In 24 hours, as the posters celebrating the anniversary announce, the military rebellion here was crushed by street fighting in which inadequately armed and quite untrained people pitted themselves against professional soldiers. The heroism of this cannot be exaggerated. But time has shown that heroism is not enough to win a war in which all the most modern devices, tanks and airplanes have been employed. Hence the necessity of forming a regular army.

What happened in the military sphere happened also in industry. The great owners and capitalists were held disloyal. Someone had to carry on and numerous workers' committees sprang up to run the various concerns. The small owners remained and conducted their businesses as before. Thus was there partial collectivization. Some of the means of production are in the hands of some of the workers but that does not necessarily mean that they are being operated for the benefit of all the people. One has still to see these spontaneous groups crystallized into genuine socialized and planned industry. There exists what can be described either as undue reverence for local authority or lack of it for central authority.

Certain sections of the community are now pointing out that, due to experimentation coupled with inexperience in management, things are not running efficiently nor at maximum production. In many cases a much larger scale centralized planning is needed, the small committees, full of zeal, have come up against difficulties, in credits, in obtaining raw materials, in lack of technicians, and need control and advice from the state—either the autonomous state of Catalonia, or, in some cases, where war industry is being attempted, consultation with the Valencia Government to find out what is most needed and where. Catalan economy needs to be established on a firm and permanent basis.

Trolleys Satirized

There is talk of municipalization of transport, now in the hands of workers' committees. The trolley service seems quite adequate but the buses are lamentable, making a noise like the thundering herd, and come in for some laughs in a local comic magazine. In ironical style they are described as being disguised as locomotives because so much steam issues from the radiators. The same magazine does not fail to satirize the shirkers of military service. "Is this a recruiting bureau?" "No, it is the brilliantine queue."

Thus with the digs of humor as in serious speeches the Catalans are being urged to press on and complete the partial victory they have won. A sign of the unity of aims and interests throughout government Spain was a meeting held in which speakers of the Socialist and Communist parties of Spain and Catalonia took part. Despite the very warm weather (paper fans were being sold for the Red Cross), a large hall was crowded for three hours with enthusiastic people. The slogans were "Catalonia cannot be free if the rest of Spain falls a victim to fascism. Spain cannot be free without the aid of Catalonia."

The eagerness to establish here a Utopia, immediately, has something very touching about it. It was a generous desire to give at once the best of everything to those who previously had nothing which prompted the seizure of a first-class hotel for a crèche and maternity clinic or a deserted park and palace for a primary school. Salaries were decreased equal for all, but this has benefited the lazy workman at the expense of the good one.

Now it has been realized that it cannot all be done quite so quickly; that there are practical and economic considerations involved in every social reform. And fighting is not so romantic and attractive now that it means drilling and discipline. There is a little disillusionment; the war drags on so long. The gilt is off the gingerbread, but sensible people are able to congratulate themselves that after a year of struggle, they still are in possession of the gingerbread itself and it is only a question of keeping it and the just partition of the same. There is still faith in Utopia.

New Anglo-Italian Relations Apparently Please Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — News toward an Anglo-Italian rapprochement are being closely followed by Germany with a view to possible effects upon its own foreign political ambitions.

If there is approximation that an Anglo-Italian understanding will weaken German-Italian co-operation, it has, as usual, been carefully excluded from all comments in the German press.

Germany, according to Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, generally credited as being the mouthpiece of the foreign office, welcomes this new rapprochement, since the so-called Berlin-Rome axis is neither a barrier nor an exclusive bloc of these two powers themselves, nor yet a front consciously directed against other lands.

On the contrary, it is pointed out once again that Germany and Italy desire only that the positive friendly nature of such a pact should be appreciated by other states. New friendships, it is contended, should not exclude them, but should be the means of establishing a general atmosphere of trust.

Live and Let Live

Such friendships should not develop into "collective understandings," signifying exclusiveness and encirclement, such as, it is claimed, were typified in the Franco-Italo-British pact negotiated at Stresa, and which certainly would be neither a starting point in international understanding nor produce the desired relaxation of international tension. The only proper basis of relations between nations must be that of "live and let live," this paper concludes.

While the German press, as is customary on such occasions, contents itself in the main with the reproduction of reports and comments from other capitals, discussions in semi-official circles center round the question, Why are England and Italy now negotiating? That English recognition of Italy's occupation of Ethiopia will soon be a fact is generally accepted here, but uncertainty exists as to what compensating concessions in Spain will be made on Italy's part; especially, will Italy acquire a foothold in the western Mediterranean?

Looking further ahead, Germany sees possibilities of a four-power understanding between England, France, Italy and Rome for the peace of Europe. Nothing, it is claimed, would be more pleasing to Germany. Such a plan, it is pointed out here, was offered England and France months ago.

Free Hand in East

Germany sees England at last agreeing to give her a free hand in east Europe—said to be the most important demand this country at present wants satisfied. The exclusion of Russia from the proposed discussion, and the fact that diplomatic developments of the past four years tend to show that totalitarian states have gradually worn down the opposition of the western democracies and been given what they wanted, is ground for satisfaction here.

Added to this, there is a conviction in well informed circles here that the present head of the British Government is certainly not enthusiastic over co-operation with Soviet Russia, and that his love for the League of Nations is considered not to be so strong that he would go far toward defending it, and it is clear that Germany today feels that the development of international relations of this continent in the near future may yet move faster along the lines it envisaged than could have been imagined some months ago.

If only such political advantages would also bring amelioration of the present pressing foreign exchange difficulties, then the situation would leave little to be desired as far as Germany is concerned.

British Peer Urges League Review Europe's Grievances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—An offer to the "dissatisfied" nations of a revised peace settlement and the examination of all legitimate grievances should be made at the League Assembly in September, Lord Allen of Hurtwood, British peer of independent political views, proposed to the Liberal Summer School here recently.

Such an offer, Lord Allen elaborated, was democracy's international answer to the dictatorships. Ever since the Treaty of Versailles, he added, "we have made the mistake of trying to make the world safe for democracy by enthroning the principle of law without first building the foundations of justice."

This did not mean that democracy should retreat from its obligations to resist aggression, but the way to rally world opinion, the speaker thought, was to demonstrate that democracy was the instrument of justice. At the same time, it should be made equally clear that when others' grievances had been brought to the test of a friendly settlement, the democracies of the world would insist upon a collective policy to protect peace.

Democracy had given the British Commonwealth, the United States, Scandinavia and France overwhelming economic strength and power of economic recovery, Lord Allen said. They should use that good fortune by offering to inquire into legitimate grievances. They should, in fact, find out which nations were willing to come into friendly companionship to build up a system of lawful procedure between 20th-century civilized states.

Countries like the United States and Sweden that were not responsible for the Versailles régime might with advantage be asked to play a conspicious part in the exercise of third-party judgment, Lord Allen concluded.

National Anthem for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—By a recent decision of the Central Executive Committee the Kuomintang's party song has now been officially adopted as the Chinese national anthem. Used on official occasions for several years past, the song is based on an inspiring address given by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the cadets of the Whampoo Military Academy in 1924. Music to fit the words was selected by public competition in 1929, the successful composer being Chen Monchun.

Owing to the monosyllabic character of the Chinese language it is extremely difficult to render the words of the song into English, but the following is a rough literal translation:

San Min Chu I.
Our Party's aim
To rebuild the Republic
And establish Universal Brotherhood.

Press on, Comrades.
Vanguard of the people!
Cease not your vigil,
But ever follow the principles!

Be diligent, be brave,
Be true, be loyal,
With one heart, one mind,
Carry through to the end.

Bethlehem Stockholder Files Accounting Suit

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—A new effort to obtain an accounting from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of more than $37,000,000 paid as bonuses to officers and directors from 1911 to 1930 was begun in Federal Court here Aug. 18.

The suit, brought by Mildred B. Sarafan, who alleged that she has been a stockholder since 1929 and that the suit is not collusive, asks for the accounting and for damages claimed because of alleged failure of certain officers and directors to pay in full for stock to which they subscribed and because of other acts of alleged malfeasance and misfeasance.

Textile Strikers Return To Jobs in Montreal Mill

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (CP)—Strikers and police clashed Aug. 19 as about 160 workers returned to their machines in the Dominion Textile Company's Mount Royal plant after striking for 18 days.

Officials of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers had said no employees would return until the company recognized the federation as sole bargaining agent and agreed to collective bargaining. They answered a "back-to-work" call, however, under promised "adequate protection," despite reinforced picket lines. More than 200 police guarded them.

3 Fined for Trawling Within 3-Mile Limit

LEWES, Del., Aug. 21 (AP)—Captains of three fishing trawlers captured off the Delaware coast yesterday were fined $1000 each last night on charges of violating a recently-enacted state law which prohibits trawling for fish within the three-mile limit.

A fourth trawler escaped after a chase by Clarence S. Foster, chief game warden, and his deputies, in a 30-foot power boat.

Board of the Nation, Liberal Weekly, Dissolved

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Because members felt themselves "in an anomalous position," the board of editorial associates of the Nation, liberal weekly, was dissolved Aug. 17. Miss Freda Kirchwey, owner and editor of the publication, announced.

The board consisted of Oswald Garrison Villard, Alvin Johnson and Heywood Broun. The members asked to be relieved of their editorial responsibilities, Miss Kirchwey said, since they found themselves from time to time in disagreement with the magazine's editorial policies.

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Union Responsibility in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The extent to which British laws impose responsibility, contractual and otherwise, on labor unions is included in an inquiry being made here by Charles P. Taft II, son of William H. Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States. Mr. Taft's study was prompted by his experience as chairman of the Federal Mediation Board appointed by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, which made an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a settlement of the recent "independent" steel strike.

The provisions of the various British laws which bear on the question of trade union responsibility may be summed up under relatively few heads:

1. The right to strike as a tool in employer-employee bargaining is protected by exempting trade unions from liability to civil suits for damage in all except those strikes defined as illegal. However, in illegal strikes, the funds in union treasuries are subject to seizure when a court having jurisdiction awards damages to the injured party.

2. The individual's right to cease work is protected by exempting him from liability for the actions of the union as a group. He is liable, however, for losses involved by his violation of any contract which he as an individual may have entered into.

Illegal Strikes Defined

3. Illegal strikes are defined as those which may be construed as intended to "coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community." This provision has been interpreted as a prohibition of anything resembling a general or sympathy strike.

4. The individual's "right to work" is protected by providing means by which he may collect compensation from union treasuries for damages suffered from penalties or expulsion imposed upon him by the union for his refusal to join in an illegal strike. It is further protected by defining as "conspiracy" and attaching heavy penalties to the besetting or picketing of a house or place of business in such a way as to cause the one who wishes to work "reasonable apprehension" of injury, bodily or otherwise, to himself or members of his family.

Mr. Taft's investigation is viewed here as significant because of the possibility that British experience in labor disputes may find application in the American situation.

British trade union legislation goes back a long way into the past.

Labor Organization Once Illegal

Up to the end of the first quarter of the 19th century combination of any kind among British wage earners was illegal. In the year 1824, the ban on such association was partially removed. Legislation in the following year provided that no persons should be liable to punishment for meeting together for the sole purpose of consulting upon wages or hours of labor. At the same time, however, penalties were appointed up to three months' imprisonment with hard labor for "intimidation," "molestation" and other actions on the part of labor inconsistent with freedom of contract.

In 1859 further legislation was passed relaxing the definition "intimidation" and "molestation" and affording for the first time partial recognition of trade unions which, however, remained unlawful although no longer criminal associations.

Trade Union Acts passed in 1871 and 1876 went further and are regarded as the charter of the present widespread organized labor movement in Britain. Their main effect was to provide that, ordinarily speaking, no one could be prosecuted for an act committed in association with others which would not have been criminal if committed by an individual person.

Immune in Legal Strikes

The next phase was in 1901 when a decision of the law courts in what was known as the "Taff Vale" case, made trade union funds liable for "tortious actions" (i.e. actions not involving a breach of contract for which however a civil action would lie) when committed in pursuance of a trade dispute.

This was changed by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 which said in one of its sections "an action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any court." A further clause explained that the actions so exempted from liability to prosecution were such as might be "committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

This was modified by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 after a general strike had taken place. This act is still in full operation. One of its sections says "The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act 1906 shall not . . . apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lockout which is by this act declared to be illegal."

Law Bars General Strikes

This means that in the case of an illgeal strike or lockout (as defined by the 1927 Act) a trade union is barred from claiming immunity from prosecution for conspiracy under the 1906 law for an action connected with tortious actions alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union.

The strikes and lock-outs declared by the 1927 Act to be illegal are ones calculated "to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

This has removed previously existing doubt as to the illegality of any movement approaching in its nature that of a general strike.

A reservation is made by this law in favor of the individual worker. Such a person is allowed to withdraw his labor without being held responsible for loss thereby occasioned except so far as he breaks his contract in so doing. "No person," the Act says, "shall be deemed to have committed an offense under this section or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment."

Union Not Worker Liable

While a Trade Union's funds are liable to seizure in order to make good damage caused by such a body's promoting an illegal walk-out, its individual members are exempted from damages provided they have not broken their contracts. Where they have broken their contracts they can be prosecuted for having done so.

Another clause in the same Act protects workers who refuse to take part in an illegal walk-out. This is done by making the trade union funds responsible for compensating such workers for expulsion from the union or other disability imposed upon them.

Another very important provision in this law is directed to preventing trade union intimidation of members who go to work in defiance of its directions. This is done by declaring as "conspiracy" (to which heavy penalities are attached) the besetting of a house or place of work in such a way as to cause to anybody so interfered with "a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or any member of his family, or to any of his dependents or violence or damage to any person or property and the expression 'injury' includes injury to a person in respect to his business, occupation, employment or other source of income and includes any actionable wrong."

This gives to courts of law very wide discretion in deciding whether or not what is known as "peaceful picketing" has been of lawful character. Heavy penalties can thus be imposed upon both a trade union that orders, and on an individual who carries out such operations where they have not been lawful.

Public Service Protected

Two other sets of provisions in this law are also noticeable. One of them is designed to prevent public services from being unduly affected by labor walk-outs. The other makes it difficult for a trade union to use any part of the subscriptions of its members for political purposes, except so far as each individual subscriber has specifically authorized this.

The protection afforded to the public interest takes two forms. Members of the civil services including the post office, are restricted from belonging to trade unions, other than to such as are divorced from politics and are confined to persons employed by or under the Crown.

"Lightning strikes" of workers employed in services of national importance—such as gas and water—are penalized. This is done by a provision declaring, "if any person employed by a local or other public authority willfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to cause injury or danger or grave inconvenience to the community, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

Provides Warning Period

This does not prevent considerable inconvenience being caused to the general community by trade union action where public interests are involved. But it does give to the authorities a warning period in which either settlement of the dispute may be reached by negotiation or alternative arrangements may be made for carrying on the particular service or services involved.

In practice this has proved one of the weakest points in the British system, since often in the past it has been found difficult to find any alternative set of workers able and willing to carry on permanently such a service as, for example, that of rail and street transport.

The authorities in consequence have sometimes been driven to make concessions they might not have agreed to, had they been able to prevent the public's being held to ransom in this manner. A recent case in point has been that of the London bus strike which lasted for about a month before and after the recent royal Coronation ceremonies, a time when the streets of the British metropolis were unusually crowded, and when, therefore, the public inconvenience caused by a prolonged stoppage of the chief means of road transport was particularly onerous.

Here, however, another factor has come in. The very concessions made to the strikers have necessitated the elimination of some of the less profitable bus services, thereby keeping out of employment a good many men who might otherwise have been the holders of permanent jobs. The lesson has thus been at least to some extent brought home to the strikers that even a nominally successful walk-out may cost them more than they might have gained by friendly negotiation.

Political Use Limited

Misuse of trade union funds for political purposes has been struck at indirectly. The method adopted has been to require a separate account to be kept by each union that goes in for political activities. Into this account may be paid only such sums as individual members of the union have signified in writing their willingness to contribute for this purpose.

This has replaced a more negative arrangement which was in force prior to 1927 whereby a union could expend for political purposes a proportion of the total contribution of each member who had not definitely registered an objection to this course. The change thus made is known as "contracting in," as opposed to "contracting out."

Although incomplete in its operation, it has proved in practice to be a deterrent, if not a preventive, of an abuse previously complained of whereby trade union members sometimes found themselves supporting political activities of which they disapproved. It has also proved a working solution of a difficulty which arose in 1909 when what was known as the "Osborne Judgment" of one of the law courts rendered illegal for a time the use of any part of a union's funds for political purposes.

Taking the whole British trade union situation into account, the methods now in operation for imposing responsibility upon organized labor are regarded here as by no means watertight. On the other hand, in consequence of the general existence of good will between workers and employers they are also held so far to have operated fairly satisfactorily—witness the comparative absence of clashes, at least, upon any nation-wide scale, during past 10 years.

He Keeps His Feet on the Ground

© Harris & Ewing

Works Because He Likes It

Representative William R. Poage (D) of Texas Digs in the National Botanical Gardens

The strangest thing is that he does it because he misses his favorite avocation when in Texas. He likes gardening, always did, and the folks down home know he likes it, but when he got to Washington he learned that apartment houses and hotels and such like do not lend themselves to gardening. So he straightway used his influence and got permission to spend a couple of hours daily working in the botanical gardens along with the regular workers there. And is he happy!

Chinese Communists Press United Front With Kuomintang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That the Chinese Communist Party for some time has been willing to go to almost any lengths to confirm formally the "united front" agreement with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Party which came into existence informally sometime before the present outbreak with Japan is revealed in an article in the magazine Communist International, organ of the Third International, published in the Russian language in Moscow. The article was written by Wang Min, Chinese member of the presidium of the Third International.

Mr. Wang, after reviewing the history of the "united front" first proposed by Chinese Communists in August, 1935, explained that negotiations for a formal agreement have proceeded since last February on the basis of four demands made of the Communists by the Kuomintang. Although Mr. Wang did not say so, there is reason to believe that an informal understanding already has been reached, which may or may not be formally announced.

The basis upon which negotiations started, Mr. Wang explained, was four demands made by the Kuomintang. These were: (1) liquidation of the Chinese Red Army; (2) liquidation of the Chinese Soviet Government; (3) cessation of Communist propaganda and recognition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "three principles"; (4) cessation of the "class struggle."

"Proper" Interpretations

Mr. Wang admitted that to some persons acceptance of these demands would make it appear that the Communists had abandoned their entire movement. But he declared that Chinese Communists are prepared to accept all these demands if they are properly interpreted. The matter of interpretation, he suggested, alone stands in the way of formal agreement.

The Communists, he said, are willing to convert the Red Army into a division of the national army, to give up its name, and subordinate it to the central military staff at Nanking. In other words, they are willing to accept the same standing as other Chinese provincial armies. But they are not willing to dismiss their chief officers and political workers. The same would be true of other provincial armies in China. They are willing to reorganize their independent Soviet Government, Mr. Wang said, converting "Soviet power" into "general democratic power," giving up the name "Soviet," and "acting in full accord with the all-China central government."

Mr. Wang added: "With this interpretation of the first two conditions, we have a real basis for understanding. Communist concessions have a limit. To go beyond that limit would damage the Chinese popular struggle for freedom. The true patriots in the Kuomintang would not demand more than this."

Loose Definition of Reds

Mr. Wang said that the third condition implied that the Kuomintang and Communists cannot exist in harmony, but that this notion is false. Pro-Japanese elements try to make it appear, he said, that Communists are abandoning their principles, but sincere followers of Sun Yat-sen understand that the Kuomintang also once was described as "Red," and that even now the Japanese militarists and their agents described as "Red" not only Communists but all patriotic movements of every kind in China and Manchuria.

The Chinese Communists, said Mr. Wang, despite some differences between Communism and the Sun Yat-sen principles, have never considered that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles were obstacles to mutual understanding, especially in a time of crisis. On the contrary, Communists accept Dr. Sun's three principles—nationalism, democracy and popular welfare—as a sound basis for co-operation today between Communists and the Kuomintang.

Regarding the fourth condition, Mr. Wang said that the Communists did not introduce the "class struggle," but that the class struggle gave rise to the Communist Party. In the interests of unity, Communists are willing to cease confiscating landlords' land, and to introduce a democratic system into all Communist districts, safeguarding the interests of all classes alike. Of course these concessions do not correspond with any previous conception of Communism.

Union for Independence

"The pro-Japanese elements in the Kuomintang have said that Communist proposals are a short-term maneuver, and that when the anti-Japanese struggle is ended, Communists will turn their arms against the Kuomintang," wrote Mr. Wang. "To this the Chinese Communists reply: First, the struggle against Japan is not a short-term process. Second, the Communists desire to co-operate with the Kuomintang, not only against the Japanese, but later for the independence and happiness of the great Chinese people."

Slanderers have suggested, said Mr. Wang, that the proposed "united front" was dictated not by the interests of the Chinese people but by the interests of the Soviet Union. "This is nonsense," he wrote. "The Japanese have taken much of our terrritory and are preparing to take more, under a smoke screen of preparing for war against the Soviet Union. . . . The Soviet Union is sufficiently strong to defend itself against any attack, particularly from Japan."

Mr. Wang said that Communists are willing to admit that creation of a united anti-Japanese front in China corresponds with the interests of the Soviet Union. "But is this bad?" he asked. "Will the Chinese lose anything by this fact? Isn't it true, rather that this fact will help the Chinese with their struggle for freedom? It can confidently be stated that a majority of the Chinese people, and of Kuomintang itself, approve creation of a 'united front' with Communists. This is the only road, the key to security for the whole Chinese people."

'One Flat—Cheap' Offered in Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 21

In the want ad section today: One apartment. Cheap. Outside the shrapnel area. One auto—free, in return for care until owner can return. One flat. Cheap. Observation roof to detect air bombers. One bungalow. Bargain. American marines within easy reach. One house. Cheap. Bomb proof cellar.

The advertisements brought no replies.

U. S. Judge Nominated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Mac Swinford of Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 19 to be Federal district judge of the eastern and western districts of Kentucky. He also named Clarence N. Grey of Massachusetts to be principal administrative officer of the Social Security Board.

Court Bill Split Congress; Social Measures Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

to seek to regain lost prestige and strengthen the liberal wing of the party.

Circumstances surrounding the $1,800,000,000 work relief bill made it one of the outstanding measures of the session. It marked a possible beginning of WPA demobilization. There were efforts to cut the amount to $1,000,000,000; others to raise it to $2,250,000,000. With the sum finally agreed upon, Harry L. Hopkins testified he could take care of 1,726,000 persons as contrasted to 2,235,000 on WPA relief rolls when the law passed. The bill therefore meant that 525,000 WPA workers would have to be dropped and absorbed by private employment during the fiscal year—one of the biggest armies to be demobilized in history.

It is anything but certain that this demobilization will occur. If the sum voted is insufficient, WPA can fall back on $274,000,000 of previously authorized but not expended appropriations. If this, too, is insufficient, a deficiency relief appropriation might be requested—a procedure followed in every previous year of the New Deal. Last year the deficiency appropriation was $790,000,000 for relief in addition to $1,425,000,000 previously voted.

Curtailment Program Protested

Congress, however, this year adopted the important Woodrum amendment, providing that the $1,500,000,000 must suffice for WPA throughout the 1937-38 fiscal year. WPA has now reduced summer relief rolls to 1,500,000 with the idea of raising them in the winter. A march of representatives of WPA workers is now underway upon Washington, to protest benefit curtailment to Congress, but the jobless will find the Capitol evacuated.

The housing bill and the farm tenancy bill are two typical New Deal measures throwing Government aid to the "forgotten man." Chief difference between these and earlier experiments is the curtailed amount with which they are launched, which may indicate a growing desire to balance the budget.

The farm tenancy scheme starts off with only $10,000,000, to aid farm tenants to become independent farmers. Another $10,000,000 goes to retiring sub-marginal land.

Farm tenancy has shown big gains in the United States: 1880—25.6 per cent of all farms; 1900—35.3 per cent; 1930—42.4 per cent; 1935—42.1 per cent. In the central areas of the south it averages 50 or 60 per cent.

If America's modest start follows the European example it will mean eventual expenditure of great sums. For example, about $750,000,000 has been spent in Ireland since 1870 for purchase of about 547,000 farms, with area of 17,350,000 acres. In Ireland 97 per cent of all farms were operated by tenants in 1870; in 1931, 2.6 per cent. Other countries in Europe have blazed the same trail which the United States is now entering.

Important Committee Hearings

There were few important committee hearings at this session of Congress. The La Follette civil liberties committee, however, was spectacular. The disclosure of industrial espionage in the big automobile plants, made just as C. I. O. drove to organize General Motors and United States Steel, was an important factor in labor's success at the time. Senator Wheeler's committee investigated railway receiverships and reorganization in the same period. The joint tax evasion committee also was important and led to passage of "the law nobody understands"—the immensely technical tax evasion loophole plugging act.

Congress opposed President Roosevelt on a number of matters. It rejected his court bill. Over his veto it re-enacted the low interest rates on farm loans. It hung the re-sale price maintenance rider on the District of Columbia appropriations bill, so the President could not veto it, though he criticized the action. It passed the sugar quota bill in a form difficult for him to accept, and brought his criticism also on the Interior Department appropriation, where it increased the fund for vocational training to 3½ times the budget estimate.

Man Who Runs Ellis Island Ends 45 Years of Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Byron Hamlin Uhl, district director of immigration and naturalization at Ellis Island, today has in his private files messages of congratulations and good wishes from many of the most important men in the United States and recollections of eulogies of him voiced by other national and civic leaders when they met on the island yesterday to honor him after he had rounded out 45 years of service at the gateway to the United States within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. Uhl is the man who runs Ellis Island, and his memory storehouse is crammed with incidents, grave and gay, connected with his long service there. To him, however, the Island is not a place of heartbreaks and disappointments. Rather it is a place of new hope—a gateway to happiness and prosperity in a new world.

A Place of Happiness

"They used to call this place the vale of tears," he said in a brief address at a luncheon given to him on the island. "Well, for every tear of sadness, there were millions of tears of happiness. Why, we used to have a kissing-pole outside where persons met and cried out of happiness."

There is no one in New York, perhaps, who has richer reminiscences gathered from the years than Mr. Uhl. He is one of the most quiet and modest men anywhere, and it is difficult to get him to talk about himself and his work. At the luncheon, however, he was persuaded to tell some of the incidents in connection with his work, one of which related to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who began his public service in 1907 as an interpreter on Ellis Island at a salary of $1200 a year. Mr. LaGuardia was described by Mr. Uhl as "a good, peppery officer," and after three years of service got a pay rise of $120 a year. It was then that he went to Mr. Uhl and asked for advice. Here is the way Mr. Uhl described what followed:

"I told him, 'You wouldn't take it.' He said he would. He had just graduated from law school and asked, 'Would you recommend that I remain in the government service?'

Advice to LaGuardia

"I told him that if I were in his place and had no responsibilities, I would not remain in the government service five minutes.

"'Well,' he said, 'I'll think it over.'

"A few weeks later he resigned.

"Recently I ran into him at a social function and he pointed to me and said:

"'That's the guy that got me in all this trouble.'"

Mayor LaGuardia was one of those who sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Uhl, in which he expressed regret that official business kept him from the luncheon.

If the naturalized citizens of the United States and aliens now in this country who have passed before Mr. Uhl were listed in a book, it would be a roll miles long. He is, first, last and all the time, a connoisseur of men and women.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

an immediate investigation to determine the source of the shell which struck the Augusta.

Bomb Near Nanking

While the battle for Shanghai continued there was combat at two other important points in China. Hostilities were brought close to China's summer capital, Nanking, when three Japanese planes bombed its port city, Kiukiang, with one bomb striking a cotton mill, killing 40 and wounding many. Another hit but did not damage the airfield.

Three Nanking divisions, the Japanese military said, were advancing northeast along the Peiping-Hankow Railway toward Japanese positions at Piangsian, 35 miles southwest of Peiping where the original clash on July 7 set off the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Two Chinese divisions were reported also at Machang, 35 miles south of Tientsin, confronting Japanese position at Tuliuchen. Japanese renewed attack against Nankow Pass, and, they said, reached a point near Chuyungkwan, three miles beyond the pass, which is defended stubbornly by three Chinese divisions.

Prison Penal Farm Building Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 21—Through sale of $750,000 in state bonds, as authorized by the Maryland Legislature, work of continuing construction on the main institution building of the Maryland State Penal Farm in Roxbury, near here, began last week. The farm project had its beginning in 1931. Farm buildings, staff residences and the foundation of the main building are completed.

Inmates have already cut a large percentage of the native stone which will be used in construction of the main structure, and skilled instructors will direct inmates in erecting the building, which will have an auditorium, recreation room and library, chapel, administrative offices, dining hall and dormitories. About three years will be required for construction, according to Elmer B. Carl, superintendent.

The farm is the first minimum security type of institution in Maryland. There are no walls and all instructors are unarmed. Some of the inmates are detailed to farm work on the 865-acre tract. The men are taught useful trades and given an opportunity to obtain an elementary education. Only short term offenders are received at the farm.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 21

President:

Ordered 1200 marines to Shanghai and approved expenditure of $500,000 for relief and evacuation of Americans in danger.

Signed District of Columbia appropriation bill, attacking resale price maintenance rider.

Defended democracy in speech at Roanoke Island, N. C., commemorating birth of Virginia Dare.

Signed congressional resolution establishing Gen. Anthony Wayne Memorial Commission.

Vetoed bill authorizing construction of new Florida marine hospital.

Senate:

Confirmed Hugo L. Black as an associate Supreme Court justice by vote of 63 to 16.

Confirmed Mary W. Dewson as member of Social Security Board.

Seated Mrs. Dixie Graves of Alabama to fill Hugo L. Black's place.

Passed bill outlawing child labor.

Completed congressional action on bill to plug income tax loopholes.

Completed action on bill requiring installation of safety signals by railroads.

Confirmed Frank R. McNinch to be member of Federal Communications Commission.

Passed bill to refund taxes collected under cotton, tobacco and potato control acts.

Passed bill setting up retirement system for foreign commerce officers.

Completed action on $100,000,000 deficiency appropriation for various government agencies.

Passed bill creating division of water pollution control in Public Health Service.

Completed action on $26,000,000 Ohio Valley flood control bill.

House:

Passed Wagner-Steagall Low-Rent Housing Act.

Passed bill giving President power to reorganize government departments.

Completed action on army housing bill.

Completed action on resolution giving right-of-way to general farm program next session.

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Three Major Foreign Policy Moves Made During Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Congress in the session just ending has produced action on three measures of major importance in foreign affairs:

1. It amended and extended the Neutrality Act in a determined effort to shield the United States from the gathering clouds of war in Europe.

2. The Senate ratified the Buenos Aires conventions, giving special approval thereby to the most tangible expression to date of the "good neighbor" policy.

3. Congress extended the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, permitting Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to carry forward his efforts to relieve world trade restrictions by piecemeal attacks on tariff barriers.

New amendments to the Neutrality Act included the famous "cash and carry" provision and discretionary power for the President to embargo raw materials not included in the list of "arms, amunition and implements of war." These last he must embargo whenever he finds war has broken out anywhere in the world. The new steps are within his discretion. Had such power been in his hands at the time of the League effort to enforce sanctions against Italy, the President could have embargoed oil or any other raw material and thereby destroyed the League argument that sanctions could not be effective without the United States.

New provisions further strengthened the old law by definitely prohibiting the travel of American citizens on the ships of a belligerent, by prohibiting the arming of American merchantmen and by prohibiting the floating of loans by a belligerent in the United States.

Act Favors British Interests

In drafting these new measures Congress has Europe in mind and was hoping securely to isolate the United States from conditions which might repeat those of 1914, 1915 and 1916—conditions which involved the United States in the World War as it attempted to defend its neutral rights and protect the trade of its nationals with belligerents. Prominent in the background of Congress' action was the fact that in any war in which Britain was involved that act would have a friendly effect on British interests. The cash-and-carry provision meant that American raw materials would be available to Britain so long as the British Navy controlled the seas.

That the possibility of a war between Japan and China was not contemplated by the drafters of the act is graphically illustrated now by the reluctance of the Administration to apply it to hostilities in which the apparent aggressor—Japan—controls the seas and would therefore gain relatively by application of the act. As Congress adjourns some voices are raised in protest over the President's failure to act under a law passed as recently as May 1 of this year. But as yet the voices are few and not particularly insistent. Already the act is losing its validity. It is apparent that the discretion vested in the Chief Executive to decide whether or not war exists offers a yawning loophole.

Monroe Doctrine "Generalized"

The Buenos Aires Conference instruments for ratification actually consisted of five conventions, two treaties and one protocol, the net effect of which, in the opinion of the analysts, has been to generalize the Monroe Doctrine and make the defense of American republics against European aggression the joint responsibility of all instead of the self-assumed responsibility of the United States alone.

Ratification of these international pacts, following abrogation of the Platt amendment, carried relations between the United States and its southern neighbors to a higher plane. But these relations presumably would have been improved very much more and South American suspicion of its northern neighbor would have been more effectively allayed had the Senate acted on two other measures which have been gathering dust in the pigeonholes of the Foreign Relations Committee for a much longer time. The Argentine sanitary convention was sent to the Senate in June of 1935, but has been blocked ever since by domestic meat-packing interests and the high protectionist lobby. The Panama treaty went to the Senate on March 9, 1936, but has never been acted upon by the committee. It would abolish special rights and privileges in Panama which in effect now make Panama sovereignty less than complete.

Provide Peace Platform

Regardless of the continued failure of the Senate to act on these measures which would be a more convincing display of good intentions toward Latin America, the Buenos Aires conventions have provided Secretary of State Cordell Hull with a peace platform which he has since broadened for world consumption and attempted to popularize among all the nations. How far he will get in this direction is still an imponderable, but it is clear that Mr. Hull himself sees the Buenos Aires pacts as a sample pattern for a world peace formula.

Extension of the trade agreements program in the face of growing protectionist opposition saved from extinction the cornerstone of Secretary Hull's world policy and one of the most liberal features of an otherwise frequently isolationist New Deal. So far under it Mr. Hull has managed to conclude agreements with most of the South American republics and Canada in this hemisphere. In Europe he has secured agreements with several of the small democratic powers.

Other Points

Other points where Congress came into touch with foreign policy during the nearly eight months of the session include the following:

1. It agreed to conduct hearings next session on a proposal to nationalize the munitions industry.

2. It rejected the Hill-Sheppard bill which would vest control over the entire industrial machinery of the country in the hands of the military authorities immediately upon outbreak of a war.

3. It voted approximately $1,000,000,000 for the army and the navy for the fiscal year.

4. It provided the money for commencement of construction on two battleships.

5. It upheld compulsory military training courses in land grant colleges and universities.

6. It witnessed 184 signatures in the House in favor of a constitutional amendment which would require the submission to a public referendum of the question of going to war with any foreign nation.

7. It failed to take any action on the request for authority by the Secretary of State to lease over-age United States destroyers to Latin American republics.

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Governor Graves Calls New Senator 'Dix'

Mrs. Dixie Graves, New Democratic Senator From Alabama, Wife of Governor Graves — Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama Who Appointed His Wife to the United States Senate

New Senator Knows Politics

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Dixie Graves, Alabama's first woman member of the United States Senate, is "at home" with deep-sea fishing tackle, a shotgun, a garden spade, or silver ladle at the banquet table.

Twice she has been Alabama's "first lady," and her name, like that of her husband—Governor Bibb Graves—long has been associated with state politics.

She's an excellent public speaker and an astute political observer. She is given credit in administration circles for drafting some of the Governor's speeches and for influencing decisions at times.

The Governor boasts "Dix," as he calls his tall, distinguished-looking wife, "is a great helpmate." They are almost inseparable companions, hunting, fishing, banqueting, entertaining and visiting together.

When Governor Graves was tendered a victory dinner at Birmingham after his second election, the name of Mrs. Graves was projected by speakers into the 1938 gubernatorial primary picture. The honor her husband paid her today removed her.

Mrs. Graves was an early booster of woman suffrage and fought for it, as her friends say, "all down the line to victory."

A native of Alabama, she is a past president of the Alabama Chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The new Senator also is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations. Both she and the Governor belong to Central Christian Chuch here.

Chicago Planning Board Urges More Playgrounds in Suburbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—The building of more playgrounds in the densely populated areas as a means of reducing juvenile and adult delinquency is advocated by the Chicago Regional Planning Association. Furthermore, playgrounds and parks increase the value of property, it is declared, and are a forward-looking civic improvement for the smaller cities on the outer rim of Chicago.

Now is the time to acquire the parks and playgrounds, the association points out, inasmuch as the population is shifting to the suburban areas and absorbing the open spaces, and home building is reviving.

Looking out over its 15 counties which form an arc-like band reaching from Lake Michigan in Wisconsin around the city limits of Chicago and cutting into Lake Michigan again at its southern tip in Indiana, the Chicago Regional Planning Association has found that the influx of population to this metropolitan area is settling faster in this suburban arc than in Chicago proper. For this reason it is urging that some of the open spaces, the vacant lots, and other pieces of property be acquired by the municipal governments and saved for the youngsters as playgrounds before they are built up in residences or factories.

Joliet's Experience

Within the last year the problem of delinquency and its relation to the lack of playground areas has been the object of study by the Association in its efforts to help outlying communities adopt better park facilities. In Joliet, for instance, some 35 miles southwest of Chicago, the Chicago Regional Planning Commission was called in to see what could be done about more playgrounds for children.

Looking at a map of the city it was seen that except for one or two little spots the whole town was absolutely devoid of playgrounds. All of the parks, golf courses, and play areas were farther out requiring a trip from home for the people. But the little one-block parks, or triangle spots where neighborhood youngsters could gather for short play hours were missing.

Evanston Making Study

It was discovered, furthermore, that the highest rates of delinquency were found in the most densely populated areas where boys and girls had no places to play except in the middle of the street or down the alleys. Finally, as a result of the study, the Joliet Citizens' Committee persuaded the Park District to purchase 12 acres of land in two different locations, both in areas showing a high delinquency rate. Moreover, the plan for many more small playground areas is being worked out for Joliet, and the map of the city showing the ideal situations is dotted from one end to the other with little green spots representing prospective playgrounds which it is hoped can be acquired as time goes on.

Other communities in the arc-belt around Chicago have also been stirred recently to lay their plans for acquiring lots well located in their relation to the population so that small playgrounds properly equipped to interest the youngsters will become a part of their city development.

Evanston has a city plan commission now making a study in cooperation with Northwestern University on the playground situation in that community. La Grange, west of Chicago, has recently adopted a three-way program which includes studying the playground set-up, revising the zoning ordinances, and solving the water supply problem.

Property is considered more desirable near parks, it is found. In a study made by the association of the recent tax muddle in Chicago, it was found that those people who owned property near parks were less delinquent in paying their taxes than those farther away.

Ten Acres Per Thousand

Ten acres of park and playground to each 1000 persons is recommended by the Association. Approximately three acres of the 10 should be in playgrounds accessible to all residential districts and the other seven in parks easily reached for outings.

This is the same proportion of park to population proposed by D. H. Burnham in the original Chicago plan presented to the city in 1909 by the Commercial Club of Chicago, it was pointed out. "But in spite of all of the progress made in Chicago city parks, the city has only about one-fifth of the desirable park acreages—one acre for each 541 persons," said Robert Kingery, director of the Chicago Regional Planning Commission.

Young Democrats Foresake Oratory For Vote Contest

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21 (AP)—Oratory gave way gradually to old-fashioned convention politics in the biennial meeting of the Young Democrats of America here today as delegates rallied around favorite candidates for the organization's presidency.

Pitt Tyson Maner of Montgomery, Ala., secretary to Governor Bibb Graves, and Alvin C. Johnson of Indianapolis, president of Indiana's Young Democrats, apparently topped the field as time for the election, scheduled for late in the day, drew near.

Mr. Maner's managers predicted the Alabaman would win the votes of "the Solid South," Pennsylvania, other eastern states and "most of the West." Mr. Johnson's friends contended his strength had "increased hourly."

The Seattle (Wash.) delegation appeared to have the edge in the contest for the 1939 convention city.

Preceding the election, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was to address the convention.

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told more than 10,000 persons last night "there are no threatening clouds, either industrially or politically, in sight."

He branded as "stupid politics" the reports of a rift in the Democratic party.

Mr. Farley predicted a balancing of the national budget "in a very much shorter time than most people think."

The Young Democrats indorsed formally last night President Roosevelt and his Administration, the principles of collective bargaining, the "good neighbor policy" in foreign relations and strict neutrality legislation.

On the subject of war, the delegates said, "we favor a national referendum before declaration of war, except in cases of invasion, or internal rebellion."

The convention also approved formally the appointment of Hugo L. Black of Alabama to the United States Supreme Court and the "magnificent program of social legislation which President Roosevelt is sponsoring to promote the well-being of the great mass of American citizens."

What Congress Did

Washington, Aug. 21.

Rejected—
Supreme Court enlargement bill.

Passed—
Housing bill.
Farm tenancy bill.
$1,500,000,000 work relief bill.
Tax loophole plugging bill.
Neufrality, or war policy, bill of 1937.
Lower court procedure reform bill.
Supreme Court full pay retirement bill.
Ratified eight Pan-American treaties.
Farm forestry bill.
Resale price maintenance (as rider to appropriation bill).
$50,000,000 seed loan bill.
Liberalized pension benefits for veterans' service-connected injuries.
Confirmed Hugo L. Black to Supreme Court.
Sugar quota bill.
Bill creating potomac Valley conservancy district to prevent stream polution.
Bill establishing national gallery of art.
Unemployment census bill.

Extended
Many agencies and services, including—
CCC—Appropriated on a two-year basis instead of permanent, as asked by White House.
Continued low interest rates on farm loans (over veto).
Reciprocal trade agreements.
RFC and Stabilization Fund.

Rewrote
Acts to meet Supreme Court objections on constitutional grounds.
Guffey-Vinson Bituminous Coal Act.
Railroad Retirement Act.
Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

Repealed—
District of Columbia ban on "teaching" Communism in schools.
Ban on husband and wife both holding government jobs.

Left for Next Session—
Bills passed Senate, awaiting House action:
Wages and hours.
Food and drugs.
Child labor.
70-Car limit on freight trains.
Wheat insurance.
Bills passed House, waiting Senate action:
Anti-lynching.
Bill putting presidentially appointed postmasters under civil service.
Executive reorganization—
(a) Creating six $10,000-a-year executive aides.
(b) Giving President right to merge bureaus, etc.
Repealed provision for publicity of corporate salaries.
Repealed long-and-short haul clause of Interstate Commerce Act.

Women Voters Say Merit System Ignored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—A "day of constructive indignation" has been declared by the National League of Women Voters to protest the patronage record of the Seventy-fifth Congress.

The League's complaint is that Congress "not only did not extend the merit system, but it ran as fast as it could in the opposite direction."

A message sent by Miss Marguerite Wells, national president, to all state leagues asked the calling of more than 500 local meetings "to call public attention to such flagrant repudiation of party pledges and party responsibility."

Even Senators who helped draw up merit system planks in the 1936 Democratic and Republican platforms voted to put all appointees under the wages and hours bill, with salaries more than $4000, under patronage. "Seventy-three out of 94 Senators—that is to say, nearly all the Democrats and nearly all the Republicans—voted to commit this act of spoilsmanship," the league pointed out.

Some Other Complaints

Other causes for the league's "indignation" were:

Senate failure to pass the Ramspeck bill to put all postmasters under civil service after the House voted to remove this "conspicuous blot."

Failure to act on the report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management including personnel recommendations which would have "gone far toward transforming personnel from spoils to merit."

Provision for political appointments in one new public service after another, such as the Communications Commission, where out of 1200 possible employees currently 300 would be appointed under the merit system.

Flagrant dipping into already-established agencies such as the CCC and the Social Security Board.

The Record Is Before Them

Along with Miss Wells' call to action went copies of the concrete pledges for patronage reform contained in the 1936 platforms of both parties and a detailed list of members of Congress showing the way they voted on all important patronage issues during the session. This data will be put to use by local women's voters leagues in the members' home districts, as a part of their intensive drive in behalf of the merit system in government.

"The deplorable effect of such measures as these is not so much the addition it makes to patronage, as the effect it is bound to have upon men and women of high calibre who are likely to be driven by it out of the governmental service where they are so much needed," the league said.

The Seventy-fifth Congress was accused of "having ignored the pledges of its own party platforms and of having shown itself deaf and blind to the most undermining political danger that ever threatened a great democracy.

"For 50 years, both political parties have been making platform pledges against the spoils system," said Miss Wells, "50 years—and still we find that the Seventy-fifth Congress adjourning with a record of almost unbroken contempt of the public's demand for abolition of the patronage system."

Girl Scouts and World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Peace begins at home, the International Encampment of Girl Scouts at Briarcliffe has decided and the visitors from abroad as well as the American girls are mapping out a program of individual activity to acquire understanding of domestic policies and foreign relationships. Only by training themselves, the girls believe, will they be able to make contribution to world peace.

The foreign members of the encampment have told the American girls that their freedom to develop individual talents is due to the "greater safety" in the United States and that in other countries scouts have to lay aside their own personal problems to organize for the sake of the nation.

Two of the scout badges are given for world knowledge and interpretation of international affairs and great impetus is being given by these discussions to the desire to own the badges.

The American girls are adding citizenship to their list of individual duties and they have decided to do a "know - your - own - town" campaign with tours of government offices and industrial centers.

On Monday the girls will go by bus to Camp Pine Tree near Plymouth, Mass., where they will be the guests of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston for a week. En route they will stop for luncheon at East Hartford, as guests of the Hartford Girl Scout Council. They will return to New York City by boat on August 31, the foreign girls sailing for their homes and the United States delegates dispersing from here also.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

found little to show for all the time expended.

There was bitterness to show for it, however.

This undercurrent of acrimony came to the surface for a few minutes yesterday as Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania leveled charges of "ingratitude" and "disloyalty" at Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Edward R. Burke (D.) of Nebraska in a nation-wide radio speech. He forecast defeat for the latter two in 1940.

Mr. Guffey is chairman of the Democratic senatorial committee charged with promoting campaigns of Democratic Senators. The three Senators referred to broke with President Roosevelt on the Supreme Court issue—the biggest fight in the Seventy-fifth Congress.

Mr. Guffey spoke shortly after James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had told an Indianapolis Young Democratic gathering that charges of political reprisals and Democratic split are "phantoms" and "scarecrows," inspired by "enemies."

Congress completed before adjournment the final touches on the housing bill and the third deficiency appropriation bill. The conferees having reached agreement on these measures, the two chambers must accept the work of the conferees.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, wrathfully told the Senate yesterday this year's congressional appropriations would total $9,389,488,893. This was an understatement, however. When the Senate had finished increasing items to the deficiency bill, $25,000,000 or more had been added to the sum.

There was plenty of enthusiasm as Senators swung into the last opportunity of the session to spend money. Fat plums were picked out for national parks and similar places by half a dozen Senators. Senator Bilbo got $1,000,000 for a program of tree-planting on untilled farm lands.

The agreement on the housing bill caused deepest interest. Wide differences between Senate and House versions of the measure were compromised.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York was pleased with his chief victory. The Senate had made the cost per unit for family dwellings of four rooms $4000, which he declared "killed" the bill. The House boosted this to $5000. The latter figure was finally accepted in cities over 500,000. For cities less than 500,000 the Senate figure prevailed.

Total authorization was fixed at $500,000,000 as proposed by the House, rather than the $700,000,000 Senate figure.

The new housing authority may make loans up to 90 per cent of cost of a project, as against 100 per cent proposed by the Senate and 85 per cent by the House.

Families having incomes up to five times the rental of the units may qualify as tenants under the compromise plan. Local communities must contribute 20 per cent of the amount of the rent subsidies granted by the Government.

Hoover Goes Shoeless

MEDFORD, Ore., Aug. 21 (AP)—It's a usual thing for W. T. Stevens' customers to sit in their stocking feet and gossip while he fixes their shoes, but today Mr. Stevens reported a special occasion.

The shoeless man who discussed fishing and the Chinese war for 10 minutes was former President Hoover.

Care

(Continued from Page 1)

employable. Further it was found that an additional undetermined but sizable number might be expected to be returned to useful occupation with removal of temporary conditions causing their unemployability at the time of the survey.

Possibilities of cutting the public unemployment relief load still more is seen also in the fact that many of those on the general relief list may later qualify for assistance under other agencies not concerned with unemployment or emergency relief.

Many of Them Minors

It is further significant that, of the total of 87,043 involved, 38,821 were under 18 years of age, leaving but 58,222 unemployables in what might be called the "bread winning" group. Most of those under 18, it is assumed, will be employable when past the age limit. Added to this is the fact that there also are some 8160 who are 65 years of age or over, most of whom, in any case, would not be considered employable. They would constitute what might be called the normal old-age assistance problem.

Next could be eliminated from what could be considered the permanent unemployable relief load, many of the 15,975 who are caring for children or invalids, are expectant mothers, or those who are attending school.

All of which means that, including those rehabilitated, the total number of "real" unemployables is sliced to about 20,225.

And even among these, it is pointed out by investigators, are some 10,511 the permanent nature of whose desirability is "doubtful." Beyond this are many who were by reason of physical handicap unemployable at the time, but who are expected later to become by means other than rehabilitation, employable.

Possible Help From Relatives

Another factor tending to minimize the eventual public relief load is the increasing possibilities, with business improving, that relatives will be able to take care of many of the unemployables.

None of those in a family in which there is one employable is classified as unemployable. The change in the status of one member, a son for example, who passes the age of 18 or who leaves or finishes school and becomes employable, might therefore take a number of others also off the unemployable list.

The important thing, relief officials agree, is to consider the possibility of rehabilitating those who, were it not for physical handicaps, could work, and who depend on public aid.

Every effort is being made to fit or train these to help support themselves. What may be done in this direction is indicated, it is pointed out, by the discovery of those 2062 among the supposedly unemployables, who could be rehabilitated.

Mussolini

(Continued from Page 1)

shared an active solidarity between Germany and Italy as the cornerstone of their respective foreign policies. Moreover, Italy, he declared, will not tolerate Bolshevism in the Mediterranean. There is no doubt that Italy will continue to support General Franco until the communist danger is ousted from this area.

On the problem of Anglo-Italian relations, Premier Mussolini expressed the conviction there are no fundamental differences which prevent a lasting and definite reconciliation and all that is needed is a greater comprehension of Italy on the part of Britain.

He has, however, formulated the Mediterranean problem in much the same terms as he did in his Milan speech last November. His affirmation that the Mediterranean is "life" for Italy and a "pathway" for Britain, implying that Italy's interests are greater than those of the British Empire may not be entirely liked in British quarters.

It is believed, however, that this distinction will not prejudice the impending negotiations since by the January agreement, Italy has already recognized that Britain has a vital interest in the Mediterranean. On the whole, therefore, the speech is considered here to be a contribution to European peace.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

One or two people may make their home in only one or two rooms and still have all the most important conveniences as well as uncommonly attractive surroundings—if good judgment and good taste are used in the furnishings. In Austria, changed economic conditions have caused many to give up spacious homes and to occupy small and inexpensive quarters. How some of these may be furnished is indicated by the pictures here.

At the top left, the dining end of the living room is marked by cases set at right angles and emphasized by a lamp on a tall stand. Architect, Hoffmann. . . . At the top center, the larger cabinet is a wardrobe and the other is for linen, the bed alcove being shut off by a curtain. The rest of this interior is a plain sitting room. Architect, F. Gross. . . . Extreme simplicity marks the one-room apartment of which one end is shown at the top right. The cupboard and shelves at the foot of the couch give the appearance of a separation. In the corner at the right is a writing table, while the opposite end of the room has corners serving as dining place and library. A large wardrobe is in an ante-chamber. Architects, Augenfeld and Hofman, who did also the family sitting room below, in which a cupboard and bookcase set off the corner where meals are served. Here the floor treatment boldly marks the intended uses of each area.

Dividing and Furnishing The Multi-Purpose Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

The home of the modern middle-class family tends to get smaller, not only for financial reasons, but because many people prefer to divide rents between a town flatlet of two rooms and a week-end cottage in the country. The decreased space in the city flat opens up a wide field for ingenious ideas in interior decoration.

The most important consideration is undoubtedly the subdivision of the room. Instead of reserving the whole space for one purpose only, the modern "restricted" flat has one room which is used for several purposes. One corner for instance, serves as dining space while the opposite one is fitted for a study. The couch, which marks the sleeping apartment, is converted during the day into a sofa for the reception of visitors.

In using one room for multiple purposes prime importance attaches to suitable pieces of furniture which make subdivision possible. For this wardrobes and curtains are above all important. A wardrobe or cupboard, for instance, placed at right angles to the wall provides two corners for use as sub-divisions. Further, the utility of the wardrobe is doubled, as both long sides are then accessible. If a double-fronted wardrobe or cupboard is too expensive, one can manage by putting two ordinary wardrobes back to back.

Twenty years ago it would have been unthinkable to place a wardrobe or cupboard across a room. Such conventions, however, are now completely obsolete, because they no longer meet modern requirements. Even the fashion of having a center light has disappeared. Lights are now placed where they are required—beside the writing table, the bed, or the fireplace.

Symmetry unrelated to use is a purely decorative consideration, not out of place when dealing with large halls or the salons in great mansions, but completely unsuitable when applied to the family sitting-room. The center of the room has today lost its former significance, a middle-class living-room (or one room flatlet) being a very different proposition from the stately formalism of a drawing-room.

In the average up-to-date flat, importance is given to the corners of the room instead of to the center. To make the corners more or less independent of each other, sub-division is achieved by the use of wardrobes, cupboards, tables, bookshelves, flower-stands, curtains, and so on, the functions of each corner being plainly evident. Distinctiveness is a dominant factor in modern aesthetics. On entering a cleverly subdivided room, therefore, one sees at once which corner to turn to if one wishes to rest, to eat, or to read.

Another delightful feature in subdividing a room is the infinite possibilities it provides for arrangement. There is no need to call in an architect, or expert in interior decoration. Every housewife is able to provide her own groupings, according to the furniture she has at her disposal and the floor area available.

The Refrigerator Problem

Of all seasons of the year when the householders enjoy mechanical refrigerators it seems that the greatest pleasure is found in the summer time. Then many wish to be out of town week ends, leaving on hand some provisions in readiness for their return. Of course, one can do that with an ice refrigerator if there is satisfactory arrangement for its refilling, but often this is found not at all practical.

The comparative costs of operating gas, electric and ice refrigerators are rather difficult to determine. Of course, first cost of a mechanical type is higher, and it may be that the operating cost is also. However, there is always the advantage of entirely automatic control, relieving the housekeeper of any concern for either the supply of ice or the proper operation of the drain.

Circulars issued by several makers of electric refrigerators make no claims for economy, save by lessening or elimination of food spoilage. No doubt there is something in this, and possibly as much as 10 per cent which is claimed. With a food bill of $7.50 a week, this would be $3 a month—if it actually occurs.

But it is likely that most people give little thought to the actual savings, since the relative convenience of the two types in uniformity of temperature and operating attention seems heavily in favor of mechanical cooling.

Having come to this conclusion, the purchaser is faced with a puzzling problem. There are at least half a dozen, maybe a dozen, makes of mechanical refrigerators, all operating on the same basic idea.

It is of little use for the purchaser to try to understand the devices and to decide on the basis of his own judgment that one is better than another. In fact, it seems to be one of those situations where the person who wishes to buy intelligently, using his own judgment in choosing one make rather than another, is almost completely baffled.

These devices all look attractive from the outside, and inside they are all white, clean and ready to hold food. Having decided what size is suitable for one's family, it might be said that they all look alike. But it is those parts that one cannot see which are the most important. The thickness of the walls and the materials with which they are packed determine the proportion of heat which will be wasted by radiation, and the size of the bills for electricity or gas. If the insulation is of the prpper sort and quantity, then the maximum amount of cold will be retained and the operating cost kept down. How is the buyer to satisfy himself on this point?

In order to properly preserve food, the temperature should always be kept below 50°. It should be possible to secure fpom the dealer some assurance of the cost of accomplishing this with a normal quantity of food on the shelves. Certainly it would seem that a customer in changing to a larger size, should conditions make a shift seem desirable.

What a refrigerator buyer wishes to make sure of is that he is getting a food container which will keep an ample quantity of contents at a uniform low temperature at the lowest possible cost. The consumption of current seems to be a gauge of efficiency, but should have some other basis of confidence than a dealer's claims that so many thousands, or ten thousands, of his particular make have been sold. The experience of the makers must have given them such knowledge of normal operating cost that buyers might know what to count on.

Dealers offer rough estimates of the cubic feet capacity required by families of certain size and buyers are supposed to accept these estimates. Personal experience has shown that it is far more satisfactory to have larger capacity rather than the normal rating. Operating cost does not increase in proportion to the gain in cubic feet, so the large refrigerator may cost but little more to run than the smaller one. Considerable loss might be involved in efficiency, provided the control mechanism keeps the temperature uniformly low enough.

The other item of expense is that of mechanical attention due to wear or disorder. It would seem that on these points reputable makers might give satisfactory assurance to buyers, so that comparisons of first cost and operation could be made and a fairly intelligent choice decided upon.

C. G. B.

Auction Prices of 'Old Blue'

Fifth Installment

Within the section of Staffordshire County, England, is a section about 20 miles long which follows the course of the river Trent and is known as "The Potteries." Since the early 1700's this has been the chief source from which English pottery, stoneware, and china have come to supply not only the British Isles but to be exported in large quantities.

As mentioned before in this series, transfer printing was in use in the 1750's, and reached its height of interest for collectors with the production of scenic decorations between 1820 and 1840. It is within those dates that the various items pictured in these articles were made, although it is difficult to attach a definite year except in rare instances. One of these exceptions is the original issue of the Landing of the Pilgrims. It is stated that an entire dining set in this pattern was made by Enoch Wood & Sons for use at a banquet celebrating in 1820 the 200th anniversary of the landing at Plymouth.

Nearly all the names which are prominently associated with this scenic blue printed ware are met in the sale which we are reporting. There are about a dozen all together, but most of them are little known except for this class of ware, which the trade rated of medium quality when it was made.

Readers will miss from this list such names as Wedgwood and Spode; also the mention of Worcester, or Leeds, or Derby. The names which occur often are Enoch Wood & Co. (or & Sons); Andrew Stevenson; J. & R. Clews; Joseph Stubbs; J. & W. Ridgway; Ralph Stevenson; W. Adams & Son; and T. Mayer.

These are not all who made American views, but they are the leading ones whose names are known. In addition, a considerable number of plates and platters are not marked with makers' names.

Previous installments of this report were printed on June 5, 19; July 10, 17. The sale took place at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York City on February 19, 1937.

C. G. B.

Massachusetts

95 Winter Views of Pittsfield, Mass. $8.00
D. 4¼ inches. J. Clews
Cup plate in dark and medium blue with impressed mark; rim chipped.

96 Court House and State House, Boston 42.00
D. 5 inches. R. Stevenson & Williams
Two small plates in dark and medium blue, one with white edge.

97 State House, Boston 10.00
D. 6¼ inches. J. Rogers (?)
Small plate in light blue, a chaise in the foreground.

98 State House and Athenaeum, Boston 20.00
Ds. 5 and 6 inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Two small plates in medium blue, one with faint age crack.

99 Insane Hospital Boston 10.00
D. 7 inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Two small plates in medium blue; imperfect.

100 St. Paul's Church, Boston 42.00
L. 9½ inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Platter in dark and light blue.

101 State House and Insane Hospital Boston Ds. 7 and 9½ inches. Various Makers 12.00
Plate in dark blue. Rich color and good condition. Impressed mark.

113 Octagon Church, Boston 20.00
D. 11¼ inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Basin in dark and light blue. Good condition.

114 Alms House, Boston 35.00
L. 16 inches. R. Stevenson
Platter in dark blue with wide leaf-vine border; rich color.

115 Octagon Church, Boston, and Winter View of Pittsfield, Mass. 25.00
D. 10½ inches. Clews and Ridgway
Two plates in dark and light blue; imperfect.

116 Winter View of Pittsfield, Mass. 25.00
D. 8¾ inches. J. Clews
Plate in dark blue with impressed mark.

117 Winter View of Pittsfield, Mass. 30.00
D. 10½ inches. J. Clews
Plate in dark blue with impressed mark. Fine quality and color.

118 State House, Boston 30.00
L. 18¾ inches. J. Rogers & Son
Platter with gravy hollow, in medium blue. cows in the foreground; impressed Rogers.

119 Nahant Hotel, near Boston 20.00
D. 8½ inches. Stevenson
Two plates in dark and medium blue. Varying in type, one imperfect.

Portrait Subjects

120 Thomas Jefferson 95.00
D. 6¼ inches. R. Stevenson
Small plate in dark and light blue. Center showing St. Paul's Church, New York City; below, a view of the entrance of the canal into the Hudson at Albany and, above, a medallion portrait of Jefferson. Rare.

102 Hospital, Boston $25.00
D. 9 inches. A Stevenson
Two plates in dark blue, one with white edge. Impressed mark.

103 Court House, Boston 17.50
L. 10½ inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Platter in dark and light blue, two figures in the foreground.

110 Harvard College 45.00
D. 8½ inches. R. Stevenson & Williams
Plate in dark and medium blue, an equestrian figure in the foreground.

111 Hospital, Boston 30.00
L. 15½ inches. J. & W. Ridgway
Platter in dark and light blue, chaise and vessel in the foreground.

112 Mitchell and Freeman's Warehouse, Chatham Street, Boston 30.00
D. 10 inches. W. Adams

New Table Ware

Fine dining service is beginning to adopt colored handles for the knives and forks. The manufacturers claim that so many of the sterling patterns have been copied in plated ware that to become more distinctive the family may choose to have these with colored handles. They are made of pyralin, an all-grain celluloid material, in several choices of color.

Furnace Care

The heating plant is the biggest individual equipment investment in most homes. With proper care and protection it may last for 20 years or more and deliver satisfactory service during the term of operation.

During the summer season, when it is not in operation, engineers of the anthracite industries recommend the following simple procedure to protect the home heating plant from deterioration due to the moisture of idle months:

1. Remove ashes and clean firepot. In all types of heaters the ashes and refuse should be removed from both the ashpit and firepot. This prevents excessive corrosion of the castings and grates which might occur if damp ashes were allowed to remain throughout the summer.

2. A pan of unslaked lime in the ashpit will do much to prevent corrosion, by absorbing any moisture which might otherwise accumulate.

3. Have the interior of the furnace thoroughly cleaned of accumulations of soot and fly ash.

4. Close all furnace doors and dampers. This prevents circulation of damp air through the plant during the summer season and prevents the formation of rust and scale.

5. Inspect the heater and connections carefully and repair all broken and badly warped parts. The furnace door should be in a condition to allow it to close easily and tightly. The dampers should be free to operate in their proper position and any connected chains or pulleys should be in good repair. The turn damper should be examined to be sure that its position corresponds to the position of the handle, and the chimney should be both clean and tight as a guarantee of proper draft.

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Eighth of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

In America, towns and suburbs have grown like weeds, nurtured by industrial development and speculation. Lack of thought of the future has made these towns uncouth, ungainly, and diseased organisms, characterized by "Main Street." The slums, the dirt and smoke, the traffic and parking problems, are a consequence of this neglect in organized planning.

The quaint New England village of two hundred years ago was a more or less orderly and charming conception of the way people lived in that day. There were no automobiles to require wide streets, garages and parking; and no telephone-electric light poles marred the landscape. The structures themselves were a simple expression of that sturdy, slow-moving existence. All buildings were made of similar units; windows, blinds, and clapboards or shingles, were the details that gave a continuity to country towns. These forms, produced more or less by necessity, were simple and vital because they expressed the life and culture of those simple devout people. True, some of their ideas about architecture were brought from the countries from which they came, but they were at least expressive of that time.

Americans Are Copyists

Self-sufficient though America is in many ways, she has continued to transplant outworn "architectural styles" from abroad. Probably we have made more technical advances than any other country, but we are still backward in culture and art. Having comparatively little tradition, we try to borrow it in the form of architectural ornament from European forefathers. Worshipfully we reproduce the dead architecture of other lands, and even the meager copies of our early ancestors.

The workers produced the art of Middle Ages and it was broken up by the new aristocracy. This aristocracy in turn produced the even greater art of the eighteenth century, and this has been broken by the machine. The old forms have lost their vitality and their meaning, but Art and Architecture are still living and from their roots the New Architecture has sprung.

The idea is International in scope, but there is no International Style. How could there be? Modern Architecture is a point of view. How could a house in Sweden look like a house in Texas, if both were designed logically to meet their own particular requirements? Modern Architecture and design includes the fitting of the smallest unit, even furniture, to the special needs of cities and regions.

Town and City Planning

Already we have planning boards in most of our States and large cities, studying all of the complex things that crowd within these areas in which we live. They are trying to untangle the consequences of unhampered and unplanned industrial growth.

There is no parallel in history to the origin, size, and economic problems of our modern cities. Therefore they must be conceived not only to meet present demands, but also for as far as we can see into the needs of the future.

Now these communities are aggregations of technical elements—streets, blocks, railways and highways, gas and water pipes, each conflicting with the other by congestion. The new conception is one of a living and growing organism, governed by a general plan or program which anticipates how the city should grow and expand in the future. You may think that we are getting a little beyond looking at your house, but this house of yours is an integral part of a great and growing organism. It is a unit in a whole scheme.

Even with our advances, and knowledge of past mistakes, speculative realtors and builders are still opening developments where not even a semblance of good planning is evident. Houses are crowded greedily on small lots, regardless of their design. There is every conceivable "Style," to make for variety and quaintness. Promoters trick the public into burdening themselves with homes that are entirely inadequate, antiquated, and usually ugly.

In comparing contemporary architecture with the psuedo styles which are perpetrated either by lack of tradition or sentimental nostalgia, there inevitably arises the question of beauty. This usually involves the idea of ornament. Architectural beauty has never consisted of "beautification," in the sense adding something to a more or less utilitarian structure. It does not result from the architect's coming along with a basket of columns and cornices of all sorts, and placing them on the building with lavish discretion. This does not produce architecture.

Beauty Versus Ornament

Ornament derived from the material and related to shapes—emphasizing or even adorning them, but not covering and blurring them—can be excellent. Ornamentation of architectural forms comes when there is a general dissatisfaction with the architecture. This of course leads to a period of decadence.

An ugly building cannot be made beautiful by covering it with pretty objects. It must first have intrinsic beauty in proportion, proper disposition of plane surfaces to voids; rhythm, mass, and scale.

Herbert Read in 1935 said: "If a man cannot see that it is possible to be sensitive in the proportions of planes and surfaces—that there is art in areas and angles, in textures and weights, in light and shade—that these things are more than adequate substitutes for acanthus mouldings and fluted columns, for porches and pediments, for the whole hotch-potch of academic romanticism; if a man cannot see this simple truth, then he is blind to the very elements of beauty, and beyond the reach of any logic or eloquence."

Modern architecture is the only architecture today that is really based on tradition. It is like all good past architecture in springing out of its own times and needs. It is taking advantage of new materials and new methods of construction and is expressing these materials and methods in its forms. It will continue to develop and to be refined, and our homes will become increasingly better, more comfortable, and more delightful places to live in.

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Coast Football—Vanderbilt is Pressed by Hovey—Traded Pitchers Not to Battle

New Football Boom Seen For Pacific Coast Teams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21—Football—and thereby prosperity for many a college—is just around the corner.

Already the pasteboards are in the hands of the athletic associations and pre-season chatter this far ahead of actual practice sessions indicates that the stands should be full for the approaching season.

Coaches who have been scouting essential employment for their "boys" are now catching their breath (collectively) before facing the next hurdle—the long and strenuous practice sessions to weed out the "duds" and develop the "hopefuls."

And with this breathing period at hand the coaches and inevitable sideline quarterbacking alumni are hard at it taking inventory of stock on hand. No coach is going to make any predictions for his squad this early; at least not for publication. But there are a few facts that stand out to these coaches based on past performances of material on hand.

Huskies as Good

For instance, the mentors here, looking northward, agree that the University of Washington Huskies should be just about as good as they were last year, even though Jimmy Phelan has lost his two spark plugs, Byron Haines and "Hurry" Cain. And it is remembered that Washington was good enough to take the Coast championship last year even though they failed in the Rose Bowl against Pitt.

Of course Mister Phelan and his lads are going to be in an unenviable position this season with all teams set to halt them. This strain is bound to show, even in early season practice, and the Washington coaching staff and players have a real job on their hands.

It goes without saying that both the Stanford Indians and California Bears (at Berkeley) should have excellent material with which to challenge the Huskies. Some sports writers out here this early are predicting a coast championship for the Bears.

Allison Uneasy

This makes Coach Stub Allison no end uneasy. He has already received one blow learning that George Cornell, one of his best halfbacks, must find employment this year and says he will not return to school. Of course there is Vic Bottari, little "Mushy" Pollack, and young Ted Herbert of last year's frosh squad that are "known quantities" at present. The line shapes up well and it looks as though Stub has the foundation for a good aggregation.

Those who have the confidence of Mr. Allison aver that he plans a different strategy this fall—namely a pass-tossing game to compete with similar strategy said to be on tap down south with U. C. L. A. and Southern California. As this wide-open-game wizardry moves up the coast it might even be termed the "follow the leader" type of strategy.

As to Stanford, the other squad in this bailiwick of the Pacific Coast Conference, the consensus of opinion holds the Big Reds to be the team to watch. The Indians looked pretty good last year—several times. This year they may or may not. Tiny Thornhill is making no statements—even as to the ace kick receiver Jimmy Coffis—but is smiling knowingly.

Biggest Season

One thing that is evident to everyone looking ahead at the approaching coast football season: this is going to be one of the biggest and most profitable to fan and university the Pacific Coast has yet experienced. These predictions seem safe for the following reasons:

1—The known squads, on an average, seem to be composed of better material than for some time, a fact which not only insures closer competition but better football.

2—As the nation recovers financially this is noted in increased attendance at sports events. Box office receipts increased some last season and indications are that the cash registers will tinkle more sweetly this season than for some time.

3—The nation again is becoming football conscious; motion pictures are now in production and will be released soon; large advertising campaigns of big companies based on the football theme are due; magazine stories about football are already in the hands of the publishers; and increased numbers of youngsters are playing the game in the sandlot and the lower schools.

4—Professional football—although it hasn't struck the coast with any force—is spurring the fans toward the grand stands and bleachers.

5—Finally, intersectional games are proving to be great drawing cards.

And that brings up the very vital point of Rose Bowl invitational games and the bringing of eastern and southern teams out to this section for what have resulted in and probably will result in the most spectacular games of the season.

Big Ten Needed

Of course the big "if" still hangs on the question of when Big Ten teams are going to be allowed to compete in the Rose Bowl and other similar post-season contests.

A Big Ten track squad more or less paved the way this summer—even though it took a lacing from the track and field men from this section. There is a demand from mid-westerners (who make up a large proportion of the population out here) for representation of their section.

There is a Conference ruling here that no member may schedule outside games during the season's eight Saturdays until the regular schedule has been settled. But there is a 10-week season here with seven Conference games and three dates open for others.

Intersectional

With the Huskies playing Iowa before the regular season; U. C. L. A. set to play Wisconsin in 1938 during the regular season; Southern California due to meet Notre Dame and Ohio State; and California signed to meet Georgia Tech, the trend is towards more intersectional competition. And we will all hear more about it as the 1937 season progresses.

With this pre pre-season football gossip as a starter all stadium quarterbacks and coaches can begin to limber up for mid-season comments on "Just how I would have done it on the five-yard line last Saturday."

Royal A. Gunnison

Logical Choice For Davis Cup In Final Match

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Uncle Sam's logical choices for the 1938 Davis Cup singles assignments Don Budge and Bobby Riggs, faced off against each other today in the final round of the historic Newport Casino tennis tournament.

This all-Californian match, which may be a national championship dress rehearsal, should be the keenest and most exciting played on American grass this season if Riggs can recover from his semifinal contest with Frankie Parker, one of this season's Davis Cup dependables.

When Riggs and Parker matched strokes for three and a half hours under yesterday's sun, it was their second meeting in five days.

Sunday, Riggs defeated Parker in straight sets for the eastern grass title at Rye, N. Y. But the best Bobby could do here was to come from behind and gain a 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3 decision.

Riggs, winner of the last three important eastern turf fixtures, probably because Budge was busy with his Davis Cup chores, was last year's Casino winner. Budge was the 1935 victor.

In their only previous meeting in the 1936 Rye final, the lanky internationalist had to go four sets. But Riggs has improved greatly since then and he will catch Budge far off his usual game, due to a sharp letdown that is probably the aftermath of his spectacular European triumphs.

If Riggs shakes off the effects of his semifinals with Parker and reports in perfect trim, he will rate an even chance against the world's greatest amateur, provided the latter does not recapture his lost timing and control overnight.

But Riggs is unlikely to be any stronger than Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the mighty Atlanta mite, who yesterday engaged Budge in the upper-half semifinal.

The little Southerner, realizing Budge was off form, gave him everything he had during the first set. Budge held on grimly for 12 games, however, forced Grant to wilt, and then reeled off 15 straight to capture the match, 8—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Budge and Gene Mako, the Davis Cup and championship doubles team, and two of their challenge round rivals, G. Patrick Hughes and Charles E. Hare of England, qualified for the doubles final.

The champions overcame John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., and Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, and the Britishers conquered Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., and Gardner Mulloy, Miami, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4, in the other semifinal.

Sweetser Leading

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Jess Sweetser of East Hampton, one-time British amateur champion and winner of the tournament a year ago, led the qualifiers in the annual Maidstone Bowl golf tournament today. Sweetser shot 37-36—73, equalling par. Another Maidstone Club player, Harry Brower, was second with 75, while Thomas Potter of Sands Point and J. Ebb Weir of Southampton had 77's.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, Two Games
First Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 6317

'Big Three' Coaches on Coast

Wide World

Above (Left) Jimmy Phelan Whose Washington Huskies Look Like Possible Rose Bowl Repeaters. Upper Right, Stub Allison Whose California Bears Cannot Be Ignored. Below—Tiny Thornhill Is Comfortably Situated Both in Position and Team Prospects

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 21—With record lists of entries for both the men's and women's singles received as the entries close, the officials in charge of the combined national championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association are busy working out the seedings this week in anticipation of the public draw to be made at the Hotel Vanderbilt, a week from Monday.

Last year, with the original entrants well over 100, in spite of the attendance of only five foreigners among the men, those finally selected were held down to 90, but with a dozen representatives of foreign countries included, the list is likely to go close to the utmost limit of 128. This is also partly due to the tremendous influx of candidates among the younger players, due to the great response to the plan for junior Davis Cup squads, now in full operation.

One of the most difficult questions for the officials to consider hinges on the large number of newcomers which have shown so well in the season tournaments. Last year, Robert L. Riggs was the only newcomer of sufficient prominence to warrant seeding, and such players as C. Gene Mako, Wayne Sabin, and in fact all the younger generation were allowed to land where chance placed them.

Are Below Form

On the record of the present season, such elder stars who were then selected as Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin have not staged any performances as would justify their selection at all, while Joseph R. Hunt, Norman F. Bickel, Frank D. Guernsey Jr., Robert Harmon, Gardner Mulloy, Gerin Cameron, and Donald McNeill showed better than many of those seeded a year ago.

In all probability, however, the committee will cling as far as possible to the more experienced performers in making its selections, with the idea of allowing the oncoming stars to earn their way up into the higher ranks. Forest Hills play is apt to be a bit overwhelming the first time it is tackled, and to put these youngsters on a pedestal at the start might spoil a promising career.

But even with these eliminated, with the possible exception of Hunt, the committee will have to do a lot of work to sort out the seeded Americans. Of course, J. Donald Budge should come first, but Riggs has earned second place over both Parker and Grant, and should be the next selection. Parker is next in order, both on his foreign record, and his performances since he came back, while Grant, though his record is not equal to his performances last year, is a likely fourth.

Veterans Are Rated

The other four places call for difficult selection. Of the elder generation, John Van Ryn has staged the best performances, while Hunt, Sabin, Mako, McDiarmid, though starting slow, Hal Surface, and Arthur Hendrix, should be considered. Mako's victory over Hare at Newport, Hunt's battle against Riggs at Rye, both indicate that they are entitled to consideration, while Van Ryn and Surface will fill in well. Of course, the absence of Wilmer Allison and Frank Shields plays a part in the selections, as either or both surely would be entitled to a high place if entered.

Switching to the foreign players, European reputation will have to play a large part in the arrangement. Naturally, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, on his Wimbledon and Davis Cup performances, should come first, and his associate, Heinmar E. O. Henkel, is next in order. Charles D. Hare, as second member of the defending team in the challenge round, must also be regarded in the seeding, in spite of his defeat at the hands of Mako, but there is no doubt that Jiro Yamagishi, the Japanese leader, is as good, if not better, than any but our first four players, and possibly should be preferred to Hare. Yvon Petra, who was here last year, is probably the best of the Frenchmen, with Clarence M. Jones, the veteran Jacques Brugnon and Fumiture Nakano the best of the balance.

Wightman Cup Play

The performances of our Wightman Cup team this weekend naturally will play a part in the arrangement for the women's singles, but they are clear enough so far as the leaders are concerned. Alice I. Marble, and Helen H. Jacobs, as the singles selections, are first in order, with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan next. Gracyn Wheeler, though not a member of the team, has shown play that should entitle her to fourth place at least, though many experts are likely to hold that her victory over Dorothy Bundy at Rye, coupled with the performance of the latter against Mlle. Jedrzejowska on each occasion they have met, should give her third position. Miss Bundy and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, are logically next in order, while the last two places are uncertain, with the poor season of Carolin Babcock, and Virginia Rice Johnson, telling against them in their possible selection over Dorothy Andrus and Katharine Winthrop.

So far as the foreign seeded ladies are concerned, there can be no possible doubt as to the first selection. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish champion, outstanding in her performances on both sides of the ocean, is one of the finest players that has ever stepped on to an American court. Her powerful hitting, her all-round court covering, and her anticipation, furnish a yardstick to judge even those heroines of the past, Helen Wills, Suzanne Lenglen, Molla Bjurstedt, and Mary K. Browne, at the height of their careers.

On their reputation abroad, Anita Lizana, and Marielui Horn, come next in order, with Katherine Stammers also to be considered. Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, on both her European play and her performances here, must also be reckoned with, with the pick of the British Wightman Cup team filling the other places.

Never, in the history of Forest Hills, has such an overwhelming galaxy of high class performers ever gathered for a tournament, yet never yet was there so much doubt as to those who should ultimately emerge victors. Naturally there are favorites, but the lists are wide open, not merely to two or three, but to a dozen or more. We shall see.

New York and Wash. Left

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Chicago and Baltimore were eliminated yesterday from the 27th annual International Printers Baseball Tournament, leaving New York and Washington to battle for the championship. Today's scores: New York 10, Chicago 9; Washington 11, Baltimore 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	32	.692
Detroit	62	45	.579
Chicago	63	49	.563
Boston	60	47	.561
Cleveland	51	54	.486
Washington	50	57	.467
St. Louis	35	72	.327
Philadelphia	33	73	.314

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 11, Detroit 8.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 6.
Washington 2, Boston 1.
New York 8, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	43	.609
New York	64	44	.593
St. Louis	59	48	.551
Pittsburgh	59	49	.546
Boston	54	57	.486
Cincinnati	45	61	.425
Philadelphia	44	67	.396
Brooklyn	42	66	.393

Results Aug. 20

New York 13, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 4.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4.

U. S. Wightman Cup Team Sees Easy Triumph

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Three of the four players designated to defend the Wightman Cup, women's international tennis trophy, had provided the United States with a well-nigh insurmountable 3—0 lead over Great Britain when the first day's play ended yesterday in the near-empty concrete horseshoe of the West Side Tennis Club.

Thus the American girls were left needing only one victory in today's concluding set of four matches to attain their seventh consecutive triumph and eleventh in the series of 15 encounters.

Blonde Alice Marble, national champion and No. 1 player on the defending side; powerful, sound-stroking Helen Jacobs, playing in her eleventh cup match, and black-haired, slight Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan combined for the complete rout of the invaders.

Few Spectators

Miss Marble, opening the program before a gathering of little more than 1000 spectators, dropped the first set but rallied to defeat Mary Hardwick, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, and later returned to the court to team with Mrs. Fabyan in a 6—2, 6—3 conquest of Britain's Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram.

In between, her fellow-Californian, Miss Jacobs, swept to a 6—1, 4—6, 6—4 victory over southpaw Kay Stammers, No. 1 star of the visiting forces.

Favorites far in advance, the Americans performed even better than expected.

The Berkeley, Calif., veteran, despite the handicap of a bandaged left knee, was extremely impressive in her conquest of the petite British left-hander. Miss Stammers broke her service in the first game of the first set, but couldn't touch her the rest of the way.

Breaks Exchanged

As they started the second set, service breaks were exchanged from the second through the fifth game.

Having pulled up from 1—4 to 4—5 in the deciding set, Miss Stammers, who had been scoring with her forehand, suddenly wilted. Twenty-four of her shots dropped on the wrong side of the net, and those, in the final analysis, were too many.

In the doubles, it was a question of a balanced pair against an unbalanced combination. Miss Ingram, making her Wightman Cup debut, was unable to help her partner, while Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble, breaking their opponents' service six times to the Britons' three, teamed in near perfect fashion.

Rainbow Gives Ranger Tussle In Good Breeze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 21—The grand sentiment bypass that visited the New York Yacht Club fleet about Buzzards Bay yesterday in the finest race so far this season, was still in evidence when all hands made sail today for the third squadron run of the annual cruise through and around the Elizabeth Island to Edgartown. The class J boats went down the bay to Vineyard Sound lightship and then up Vineyard Sound, with the smaller fry going through Quick's Hole and all finished at the Edgartown bell for a Sunday layover in the famous old whaling port.

The 5th annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, sailed twice up and down an eight-mile course, 32 miles in all, in a 15-knot breeze, will live long in the annals of the club, now approaching the hundredth mark. Nor will the start of the five class J boats be soon forgotten with the quintette coming for the line hard on the starboard tack, a biscuit toss apart and all so perfectly timed that they crashed the mythical tape inside of 10 seconds after the signal.

As usual the Ranger went right out and was never headed although she was given an excellent race by Rainbow which at times even threatened, and was only a minute and 37 seconds astern at the windward mark the first time. Astern the two Endeavours and Yankee fought it out for place, Endeavour I leading the trip at the turn by a scant 12 seconds, with Yankee trailing.

On the run to the leeward mark the first time Endeavour II could not get her spinnaker drawing properly and Yankee slipped into fourth place just before the mark was reached.

Ranger increased her lead in the second thrash to windward and had a margin of four minutes and a half on Rainbow, when she squared away for the finish. Astern in this second leg, Endeavour II weathered Yankee and Endeavour I but was four minutes astern of Rainbow when she rounded the buoy, while Yankee after dropping back to last place, managed to beat out Endeavour I at the turn.

Rainbow picked up a full minute on Ranger in the run to the line and was only beaten 3m. 43s., the closest margin of a Ranger victory in several weeks.

Summary 36th Annual Regatta New York Yacht Club. Course 32 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest fresh. Start 12:15.

Yacht	Owner	Finished	Elapsed Time
Ranger, H. S.	Vanderbilt	3:54:36	3:39:36
Rainbow, C.	Hovey	3:58:09	3:43:09
Endeavour II, T.	Sopwith	4:03:07	3:48:07
Yankee, O. B.	Lambert	4:06:06	3:51:06
Endeavour I, F.	Segrist	4:06:43	3:51:43

Doubles Partners Meet in Singles Final at Essex

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Doubles partners for four years, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France clashed today in the Essex County Club tournament singles tennis final as the result of hard-fought semifinal victories yesterday.

Mrs. Andrus, the nation's 13th ranking player, upset Kay Winthrop, ranked ninth, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, for her third consecutive victory over the Bostonian. Earlier Mme. Henrotin won a two-hour battle from Mrs. Bonnie Miller Blank, of Los Angeles, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Conserving every ounce of energy and running only when she was forced, Mme. Henrotin's steadiness prevailed after Mrs. Blank, 1933 national junior champion, was within two points of taking the match in the tenth game of the second set.

The Frenchwoman evened the score at 5-5 and went on to win at 8-6. In the deciding chapter she led Mrs. Blank 5-2, saw the coast star deuce it at 5-5, and then pulled away in the final two games.

Tiller Talk Among the Juniors

National interest will be focused towards Marblehead date lines next week when the junior district titlists of this country match wits with each other in the marine tangle for the Herbert Sears Bowl trophy, emblematic of national junior sailing championship.

Meanwhile, Boston Bay skippers and crews, North and South Shore yacht clubs, will resume their regular week-end races today and tomorrow. Boston's interclub activities are resumed off City Point tomorrow when the Indians and the other classes race under the auspices of the South Boston Yacht Club.

Sandy Bay and Annisquam Star boat skippers make the journey to Eastern Point where the Gloucester club sponsors the Star class interclub competition this week-end. All three clubs take turns throughout the summer, Sandy Bay taking its turn during the week-end of Sandy Bay Day.

Squantum and Swampscott are the local aspirations for the national honor at the Pleon Yacht Club's waterfront. Vineyard Haven, once again representing the Southern Massachusetts waters, is defending champion, winners of the Sears Bowl for the last three years.

Squantum's Ronnie Darling once again is at the helm of the South Shore champion crew, with his able mates, Billy Cornell and Laddie MacDonald, acting as the sheetmen in their second Sears Bowl trophy races. This crew will be the only one in the country entered in this year's series that is racing for the second time together.

Swampscott's juniors, with C. Barber Dunwoody, son of Commodore Kingsland, at the helm, and aided by Forest Mason and Blaine Kehoe, are representing the North Shore for the first time. In fact, the Swampscott club entered its first junior crew this year and in amazing fashion stepped out the opening day of the Curtis Cup series and led all the way.

Swampscott's victory in the Curtis Cup is a success story all by itself. Only last winter the beach club recognized its juniors, and at that time started a series of lectures which ran every other week, explaining the rules of the road, how to sail and race, and various other important racing maritime pointers. The juniors listened en masse and this spring took an examination in order to be allowed to sail one of the dories.

After passing the exam, the boys were then taken out in the boats to prove their sailing ability. After this test, they are termed skippers and are given boats to race Wednesdays in the weekly junior race.

Swampscott's winter lecture courses seemed profitable when young Dunwoody and mates grabbed off the North Shore honors against the experienced crews from Eastern, Pleon, Corinthian, Eastern Point, Sandy Bay, Annisquam and Manchester.

* * *

Marblehead racing for the week-end series hits the weather line as usual, although most of the racing enthusiasm around that port is recorded for the coming Sears Bowl Trophy races and the Class J series starting Aug. 28 off the Neck. All five boats, Endeavour I and II, Ranger, Yankee and Rainbow, will compete for specially provided prizes by the three Marblehead yachting organizations. Already eight Coast Guard cutters have been obtained for the series, with more apparently needed. Boats for hire in Marblehead have been gobbled up by the big boat hungry racing enthusiasts.

Wendell Adams Davis

Ferrell-Newsom Meeting Is Off Until September

By Edwin Hamill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Red Sox rooters were somewhat disturbed today. Not particularly because their stars dropped another decision to the Washington Senators yesterday, a practice which is becoming an unpleasant habit, but chiefly because the long-awaited pitching battle between Buck Newsom and Wes Ferrell has been postponed until a later date.

Boston had looked forward to this meeting. Immediately following the trade which brought Newsom to Fenway Park and sent Ferrell to Griffith Stadium, the prospects of a local duel caused much commotion along Jersey Street. Interest increased when Wes won a decision over Buck at Washington several weeks ago.

Ferrell Not Ready

However, as Ferrell worked the final game of the Yankee series for the Senators on Thursday, all chances of his appearance here has vanished, at least on this trip. Manager Bucky Harris said yesterday that he had no alternative other than to send Wes against the champs. No other pitcher was ready. And with the Senators making a valiant struggle to steal the second division lead away from the Cleveland Indians, Harris can hardly be blamed for not letting one of his ace hurlers miss a turn.

When the Senators make their final appearance in Boston early next month, however, it is the hope of the fans and press that the Washington and Red Sox managements will make every effort to have the two big moundsmen meet. It should be an interesting show. Ferrell is still popular here, judging by the reception he received when he walked across the field before yesterday's game.

Newsom will pitch one half of tomorrow's doubleheader. Manager Joe Cronin may use either Fritz Ostermuller or Rube Walberg in the other, left-handers usually being effective against the Senators.

This business of losing games to the Senators is making the Red Sox uncomfortable, to say the least. Yesterday's was the tenth Senatorial triumph in 15 games, one contest being a tie. While the locals boast series leaderships with the Tigers, Indians, Browns and Athletics, they look like collegians against the Harris strategy.

Weaver Wins

Monte Weaver and Ed Linke halted the Red Sox bats at Fenway yesterday. Weaver yielded seven hits and three runs in 7⅔ innings. Linke, a heavyweight right-hander, allowed no runs and one hit pitching to the last four batters. The terrific heat bothered Weaver and he gave a great display of courage before leaving the game.

Once again the Sox were unable to give Lefty Grove offensive support. Joe Cronin's thirteenth homer was the lone Boston run. It was Lefty's sixth defeat, as compared with 11 victories.

The Bees won another game from their Brooklyn "cousins" by a 6-to-5 score. Danny MacFayden was the winning pitcher, but not until Frank Gabler went in and stopped a threatening Dodger rally in the eighth and ninth innings. Somerville Danny has now won 10 games and six of his last seven starts. His improvement in this last half of the National League season has headed the Beer clusters of Flatbush in the first division. They have captured 12 out of 13 from the Dodgers this year.

Next Tuesday the Bees open a home stand against the West. The Pirates come first, to be followed by the Cubs, Cardinals and Reds in that order. At the same time, the Red Sox will be touring Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago. The next two weeks should come close to settling the 1937 fate of both local clubs.

Gehringer Takes American League Lead in Batting

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Charley Gehringer and Paul Waner went on the loose with their big bats this week and set the pace for the big league hitting parade.

While Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals held a .400 average at the head of the National League for the week ended with yesterday's games, Waner belted 16 hits in 30 chances to boost his average 11 points to .388, and take second place from Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs. Waner's drive cut Medwick's lead to 14 points.

Gehringer, banging out 14 hits in 26 chances, skyrocketed into first place in the American League. The Tiger second-baseman boosted his mark 13 points to .378, while the leader a week ago, Cecil Travis of the Senators, went into a slump and sank to a tie for third.

Other hitting stars of the week were Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds, who climbed into a tie for fifth place in the National League with .351; Joe Di Maggio of the Yanks, who jumped into second in the American League with 13 hits in 32 chances, and Gerry Walker of the Tigers and Rip Radcliff of the White Sox, each of whom boosted his average six points during the seven-day span. Season standings of the first 10 in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, St. Louis	108	438	92	174	.400
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	108	430	73	169	.393
Hartnett, Chicago	76	239	30	88	.368
Mize, St. Louis	102	389	69	141	.363
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	82	302	48	106	.351
Lombardi, Cincinnati	80	242	32	85	.351
Herman, Chicago	94	393	78	137	.349
Whitney, Philadelphia	108	446	54	155	.348
Mannush, Brooklyn	103	385	49	130	.338
Demaree, Chicago	110	443	79	149	.327

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehringer, Detroit	97	376	96	142	.378
Di Maggio, New York	104	439	113	162	.373
Gehrig, New York	110	412	102	153	.369
Travis, Washington	97	336	60	124	.369
Walker, Detroit	103	411	80	152	.370
Radcliff, Chicago	103	419	80	147	.351
Greenberg, Detroit	109	413	106	143	.346
Bell, St. Louis	103	443	60	154	.344
Bonura, Chicago	104	412	76	141	.342
West, St. Louis	99	388	60	131	.338

New Swim Record

TORONTO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Giovanni Gambi, husky Italian swimmer, broke his own professional two-mile record in an outdoor pool last night by defeating Jackie May of Honolulu by a half length. Gambi's time was 47m. 44 2-5s. against his previous mark of 51m. 25s.

Amusements

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Chinese Canals by Motorboat

PATIENTLY, through the dry early summer of North China, we await the rain. The waterline of the canals is too low for a motorboat. Even for sampans it is too low, unless they travel with very light cargoes; and here and there one sees a native boat—only a grey, scrawny hulk when it is not in motion—stuck forlornly in the scummy mud beside the bank.

But at last the rain comes. And on the first clear day, we hurry to the boathouse. We pile the boat with cushions, with reed-woven coolie hats, and with a picnic lunch in a big, round Chinese foodbox, lacquered black. The engine whirs courageously. And we are off.

The scent of the water is the first sensation to take hold of us. Warm and soft under the sun, it goes with us all the way. A few crowded places are malodorous—as Chinese canals are so well known to be. But along most of the route we move between the country fields, freshened by the rain; and the smell is clean.

♪ ♪ ♪

FROM THE LOW LEVEL of a canal, one has a new impression of the Tientsin countryside. Viewed from the land, the scene is depressingly, drably flat—with no hills at all, with relatively few trees, and with meager crops. Only the sparse, even plain. But, floating upon the water, one is lower than the land and its variations are accented. There is a fresh dignity and a new proportion in the landscape. Clay huts, shimmering fields of cane, occasional stunted willows—all stand up in heavier relief. While the tall, gaunt chimneys of the brick kilns, scattered here and there over the country, lose their tawdriness, and assume the high grace of monuments.

But it is only when we sit up sharply and strain our necks that we can see the land on either side. Most of the time, lolling in the moving boat, we slip along between screens of foliage, pierced with blue patterns of sky. On each bank grows an irregular hedge of aquatic plants—lotus, pink marshweed, water hyacinths, bullrushes with their pointed leaves, and the graceful reeds which, by the end of the summer, tower high with feathery tassels.

Now and then we have to stop the motor and, lifting the paddle, peel off a scum of pale, trailing green moss, or a pulpy mass of water hyacinth. At other times we must raise it again, to pass over one of the hidden traps which fishermen have laid, like a fence of reeds under the surface. And we must be careful, also, not to steer too near the banks, where the small woven shrimp traps rest like yellow birds' nests upon the green water—lest the strong ripples from the stern overturn them.

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THIS BACKWASH, INDEED, must often be heeded with care. For along the canals are trains of sampans, carrying bricks from the kilns to Tientsin. Many of the boats are heavily loaded. And unless one slows down cautiously, the lapping force of the water is likely to seep over their sides and flood them—grounding their hulls on the shallow bottom of the stream.

At first we found the men on the brick-sampans slightly hostile. They glowered at us, remembering other foreigners in motorboats, who had swished heedlessly past them with full power on. But when they found that we stopped our engine and drifted at the side until they had passed, they became friendly. Again and again, during the boating season, we have been meeting these strings of craft from the kilns; until now the brown faces of many of the men have become familiar, and they grin fraternally at us and call out greetings in broad Chinese as we float by.

For the most part, the brick-boats are drawn upstream by two men who stride rhythmically along the bank—with ropes fastened to a board laid across their chests, and attached to the mast. A third man stands at the scull, steering. Often we see a fourth member of the crew bending over a little charcoal stove in the stern, cooking a crude meal: or mixing the dough for Chinese spaghetti in a great bowl of green earthenware.

Other sampans, less earthbound than the brick-boats, rely more often upon their sails to carry them along the canal. Close at hand, the wings of canvas are dingy and unromantic; but seen at a distance against the sun, they are like white, pointed clouds floating majestically downstream. On a clear day, when the water is green near the bank, and blue under the heavens, it is a lyrical sight to watch them riding toward us—one behind the other, the reflection of the sail moving in front of the boat itself. Twin sails—one in the water and one in the sky.

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THEN TOO, WE OFTEN meet the nomad fishing craft which depend chiefly upon their oars. They are small, shabby boats, very crowded with pots and pans, with bedding and people. Frequently they are sheltered by a little *p'êng* of straw matting overhead. Sometimes there is even a woven crate of reeds dangling below the stern, to house a pair of ducks; the ducks are loosed from time to time, swimming along behind. Of these people, some faces are known to us, while others are strange. They are water-gypsies who live in their native villages during the frozen winter, and emerge from spring to autumn, plying their fish-nets through the honeycomb of canals.

Often the wandering fishing families travel in little groups of several sampans. And as we pass them on a summer afternoon, we see the men pulling at the oars with a steady, squeaking sound, and the women sewing and gossiping in the shade. While the children, watching excitedly as we chug toward them, stand on the cluttered decks with small brown hands held out, shouting, *"Cum-ma-shaw! Cum-ma-shaw!"* Even here on the rural inland waterways of China, the urchins have taken up the ubiquitous cry for money.

From the shore, too, we are shrilly hailed by brown, naked small boys, and by little girls in flowered jackets and trousers. For now and then we pass a farm hut beside the bank, or a tiny hamlet. There is one diminutive village which we approach under a very old bridge of stone slabs. It is a picturesque sight, with the hollow reflection of the bridge on the water; but we notice, each time we pass, that a long crack is creeping farther and farther into the central slab. One day the bridge will topple into the water. It will be time enough, then, to repair it—in the slow eyes of the East.

♪ ♪ ♪

AN AMUSING NOTE OF modernity, however, is struck at a spot on the bank not far outside the city. There one can see a small mud hut of the plainest kind—with an electric-light wire attached to it! The peasant who lives in it has managed to buy a sputtering electric pump with which to irrigate his rice-field. He is doubtless the envy of his friends. For most of the pumps along the canal are of the primitive sort—a moving, ascending belt of wooden slats, cranked by two men with a creaking, seesaw rhythm.

There are other farmer folk who cannot boast of even such a contraption as this. In one spot, as we chug along, we see a father and his pigtailed young daughter standing by the waterside—dousing the family vegetable patch by means of a withe bucket, swung in and out of the water between two ropes. The young girl's song floats behind us as we move away, a thinning ribbon of a tune.

At last the sky softens, and the shadows of the reeds meet in midstream—the pointed leaves dark against the twilight. Gently the motorboat glides toward home. The sampans have anchored for the night, and the canal is ours. The first stars are mirrored. The moon rises, the lotus blossoms stand among their dim round leaves, like giant flowers carved of ivory. They hover in masses of black circles and pale blossoms on either side—echoing the enchantment of the moonlight.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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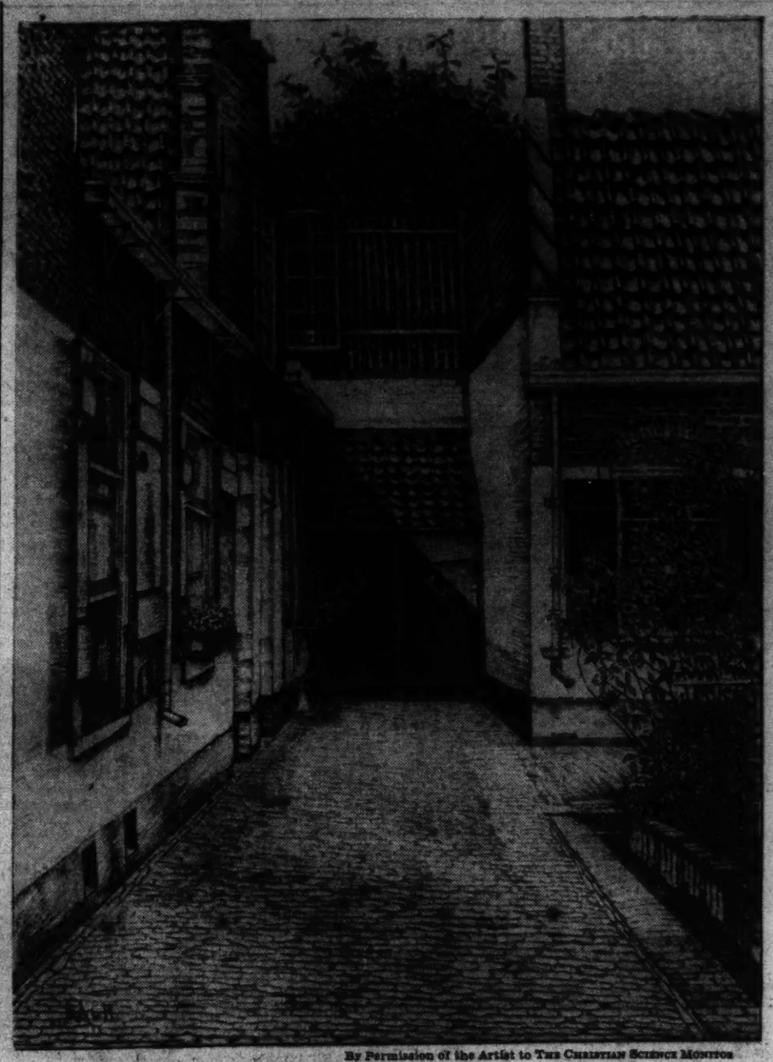

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COURT OF THE HOLY GHOST, THE HAGUE: *A Lithograph by Antoinette Van Hoytema*

MISS ANTOINETTE VAN HOYTEMA is, for the most part, self-taught. Through hard work and self-discipline, she has developed her natural talent for painting and drawing; and, when taking her early steps as a professional artist, she had the advantage of the advice and constructive criticism of the well-known art critic, Mr. H. W. Bremmer, of The Hague.

Miss Van Hoytema's watercolors and lithographic prints express a balanced poise. One of her favorite subjects is the beautiful old Court of the Holy Ghost at The Hague, which she has often painted and reproduced in lithograph. The peaceful atmosphere of such a typical old Dutch court, hidden from the hum of traffic and the bustle of modern life, has a particular appeal for the artist; so that again and again Miss Van Hoytema finds herself drawn back to one of those lovely corners of the city, where time itself seems to stand still.

My Calendar

No dates are in my calendar
With which I mark the days—
No man-made thing can chart for me
The seasons' mystic maze.

For no one needs a printed tale
To make it very sure
That spring has come when lilacs speak
Of memories that endure.

I mark the summer hours by songs
Of birds in glen and glade—
And all the years not one mistake
Has any singer made.

And autumn has a tender word
It writes across the sod—
A shining word of faith and cheer
That men call goldenrod!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Cecil Rhodes Contemplates Art

IT MUST have been on his weary treks and amongst the hideousness of the mining camp "leaning silently brooding against a wall," as it is reported of him, or sitting on an inverted bucket scraping gravel for diamonds, that the thought came to him that his Doctrine of Ransom should apply, not only to the extension of the British Empire and the political and moral betterment of his country and of humanity, but also to man's relations to art and to nature. . . . The contrast of the tin shanties of Kimberley with the architectural glories of Oxford may have stimulated his conception of the doctrine, so notably established for England by Sir Christopher Wren, that "Architecture has its political uses; it establishes a nation." He was wont to say that through art Pericles taught the lazy Athenians to believe in Empire. . . .

It must not be assumed that he had any intimate knowledge of art or held any ordinary or technical views on the subject of aesthetics. He was as far removed as it was possible to be from the dilettante or connoisseur; and from the philosophy of "art for art's sake." Beauty was to him, as it was to the Greeks, the evidence of high humanity in work, the flowering of work and service. He liked the big, even crude, in architecture and sculpture, and the visible efforts of man's handiwork. "I like the big and simple, the barbaric, if you like," he would say to me. One felt the truth in the old saying: "Nothing is classical that has not once been barbaric." He knew little about pictures, having never given his mind to them. He left them, he said, to the rich men with their sumptuous London houses. But he loved the one good picture in his house, a Reynolds portrait, and the two pieces of tapestry which had been in the possession of his relations.

He told us that he came out of St. Mark's at Venice rather bored with its Byzantine mosaics and sculpture, but stood long in contemplation of the Greek horses on the façade. Their romantic history, as well as their art, made their appeal to him. One is tempted to wonder if, half consciously, he envied the times of the Emperor Constantine or of Napoleon, when he could have carried the bronzes off to adorn some new "Byzantium" in his realms on the highlands of Central Africa, or of his "Paris"—which in his mind was always Capetown. . . . His artistic ambitions for the adornment of his country might be compared to those of Pericles and Hadrian. . . . Like the political architecture he contemplated, they would never have been for his selfish ambition and pleasure, but for the greater glory of his beloved South Africa, and in the words of his confession of faith, "for the betterment of humanity."—From "Cecil Rhodes," by His Architect, HERBERT BAKER (London: Oxford).

A Brand-New Friend

SO FEW people like snakes that anyone who not only likes them but spends much of his time studying them is sure to be asked: "How did you come to like snakes and when did you first become interested in them?" Of all questions, I have had to answer the second of these most frequently; the first I cannot answer. My father says that when shown early one day a hole under our house and told that a snake had disappeared down it, I spent the rest of the morning waiting for it to come out again. I was about five years old at the time and lived in the town of Washington, Georgia. . . .

One morning at six o'clock my father called: "Clifford, get up, there's a snake down here for you." Excitement ran through me as always at that word and I dressed with lightning speed. The sight that met my eyes thrilled and warmed and chilled me all at once, for there in a box lay a shining ball of black and gold—a beautiful common king snake rolled up the way king snakes sometimes do when frightened. I couldn't take my eyes away from it, and eating breakfast was a trial. Life was wonderful with a brand-new kind of snake in my possession. There was a box to be made for it, food to be secured, its life history to be read about in Ditmars, and, best of all, there was the creature itself to be carried about in my pocket from daylight to dark. In fact I was so delighted with the snake that it was some hours before I stopped to learn how it had been caught. Our Negro cook, on her way to the cellar to get some stovewood, had seen a snake halfway under the cellar door. She seized its tail, slowly working its body out, and got it into the box without hurting it or being bitten herself. Thus I had found a new and true friend! To this day I have seldom seen such a display of courage, for our cook was afraid of snakes, daring to catch this one only because she knew how much I would like to have it.—From "Snakes Alive," by CLIFFORD H. POPE (New York: Viking Press).

Noontide

THE pasture pool is lined by willow trees
That offer shade in morning hours, and
In afternoons to several dozen head
Of growing cattle; two-year-olds that stand
Knee deep in shallow water, rubbing backs
Against the lowering branches. But at noon
The sun is overhead; its warm rays fall
Directly on the water; morning shade
Has vanished and the wind blows fitfully
Across the empty pond. The cattle lie
In scattered groups atop the nearest hill,
Their broad heads drooping wearily, they wait
The passing of the noontide, knowing, then
Shadows will lengthen into shade again.

B. B. COOPER.

"Peace to the struggling hearts!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE preface to one of his books Victor Hugo says the three struggles of mankind are religion, society, and nature, and they constitute at the same time its three needs. "He has need of a faith; hence the temple. He must create; hence the city. He must live; hence the plough and the ship. But these three constitute three perpetual conflicts." The writer further shows how men strive against obstacles in the form of superstition, of prejudice, and of the elements. The world's material strife and tumult, however, but indicate the piteous struggle of human hearts seeking an inner peace, and finding it not.

The problems of human existence may seem to involve these "three perpetual conflicts." Affliction, poverty, crime, the devastation of drought, the terror of raging floods, and the pestilence of disease may appear real and inexorable. The solution of the problem of being is not obtained through reliance upon material sense testimony, for as we learn in Christian Science, the sense of struggle seems perpetual only within the supposititious mortal mind. The way out of this false sense of existence is shown in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 120), "Science reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal mortals arrive at the fundamental facts of being."

The false evidence of the senses disappears as the facts of real existence are found to be based, not upon human conjecture, but upon divine Principle, whose irrefutable laws operate without struggle or conflict. The fundamental facts of being include the allness of God, good, and the perfection of His creation. The nothingness of everything unlike God, the falsity of material existence, is proved by establishing in consciousness the spiritual fact—the infinitude of Spirit, Mind, as the only substance and Life. Christian Science thus makes clear that God is the only cause and creator, and that man, made in His image and likeness, is spiritual, not material—therefore, not subject to material conflicts.

The human sense of struggle comes through resistance to the spiritual facts of being. Self-will and the belief in a power apart from God perpetuate the struggle, until, through suffering or a transformation of ideals, one yields to the harmony of the divine Mind and finds the peace of God reigning within his consciousness. Starting from a material premise one's thought is burdened with error, and the struggling sense combats its way through a wilderness of insensitive beliefs and conflicting desires. Whereas, one whose thought rests in Truth, in an understanding of the Science of being, finds peace even amid seemingly adverse circumstances and arduous tasks.

Because of his spiritual understanding of the fundamental facts of being, Christ Jesus quickly met and mastered the three temptations which presented themselves to him, after he had fasted for forty days in a solitary place. In his scientific defense against evil, presenting itself as aggressive mental suggestion, Jesus proved its nothingness and showed how error, struggle, and conflict, of whatever nature, or however ominous, are to be handled as mental states and to be spiritually overcome. Then comes peace, and the ministry of angels. And Jesus went forth, as we read (Matthew 4:23), throughout all Galilee, "teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people," bringing peace to the weary and heavy-laden. After speaking of his wonderful conquest over struggling sense, even over death and the grave, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 45): "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

The "stone" at "the door of human hope and faith" is the erroneous belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Jesus proved this belief to be a false sense of existence, when he came forth from the tomb, revealing the shining light of immortality in his "demonstration of life in God." As Jesus struggled with, and overcame, the false sense of life in matter, so must our thought rise on the pinions of spiritual hope and faith, until, through Christ and Christian Science, we are able to realize our "at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

"Through toil, struggle, and sorrow, what do mortals attain?" asks Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 536); and she answers, "They give up their belief in perishable life and happiness; the mortal and material return to dust, and the immortal is reached." But these human struggles will go on until reason, revelation, and demonstration shall have paved the way for the spirit of peace and good will to reign with universal accord. "In the world ye shall have tribulation," said Jesus (John 16:33), "but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Vrede den strijdenden harten"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN DE voorrede van een zijner boeken zegt Victor Hugo, dat de drie strijdpunten voor het menschdom zijn: de godsdienst, de maatschappij en de natuur, en dat deze tevens de drie dingen zijn, die het niet ontberen kan. „Hij heeft een geloof noodig,—vandaar de tempel. Hij moet scheppen,—vandaar de stad. Hij moet leven,—vandaar de ploeg en het schip. Uit deze drie ontstaan voortdurende conflicten." De schrijver toont verder, hoe de menschen te kampen hebben met hinderpalen in den vorm van bijgeloof, van vooroordeel en van de elementen. De stoffelijke strijd en de beroering der wereld zijn echter slechts een aanduiding van den meelijwekkenden strijd van het menschelijk hart, dat innerlijken vrede zoekt en dien niet vindt.

Deze drie voortdurende conflicten schijnen besloten te liggen in de problemen der menschelijke ondervinding. Leed, armoede, misdadigheid, verwoesting door droogte, de angst voor niets-ontziende overstroomingen, besmettelijke ziekten, deze alle schijnen misschien werkelijk en onverbiddelijk. De oplossing van het probleem van het zijn wordt niet gevonden door op het getuigenis van den stoffelijken zin te vertrouwen, want, zooals wij in Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leeren, schijnt juist in het bedriegelijk, sterfelijk gemoed dit gevoel van strijd geen einde te nemen. De weg uit dit verkeerde begrip van het zijn wordt ons gewezen in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, waar Mrs. Eddy op bladzijde 120 verklaart: „De Wetenschap keert het valsche getuigenis der physieke zinnen om, en door deze omkeering komen stervelingen tot de fundamenteele feiten van het zijn."

Het valsche zinnen-getuigenis verdwijnt naarmate gezien wordt, dat de bestaansfeiten niet op menschelijke gissingen gegrond zijn, maar op het goddelijk Beginsel, wiens onherroepelijke wetten werken zonder strijd of conflicten. De fundamenteele feiten van het zijn omvatten het alzijn van God, het goede, en de volmaaktheid van Zijn schepping. De nietsheid van alles wat aan God ongelijk is, het onechte van het stoffelijk bestaan, wordt bewezen door in het bewustzijn het geestelijke feit te vestigen—de oneindigheid van Geest, Gemoed, als de eenige substantie, het eenige Leven. Christian Science maakt het duidelijk, dat God de eenige oorzaak en schepper is en dat de mensch, naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis geschapen, geestelijk, niet stoffelijk, is en er voor hem dus geen stoffelijke conflicten bestaan.

Het menschelijk gevoel van strijd komt voort uit verzet tegen de geestelijke feiten van het zijn. Eigenwil en het geloof aan een macht buiten God doen de strijd voortduren, totdat men zich, door lijden of door een verandering in zijn idealen, overgeeft aan de harmonie van het goddelijk Gemoed en bevindt, dat de vrede Gods in zijn bewustezijn heerscht. Wanneer men van een stoffelijke premisse uitgaat, is het denken bezwaard door dwaling, en het strijdende begrip moet zich een weg bevechten door een wildernis van zinlijke geloofwijzen en tegenstrijdige verlangens. Hij echter wiens gedachte rust in Waarheid, in een begrijpen van de Wetenschap van het zijn, vindt vrede zelfs onder schijnbaar ongunstige omstandigheden en moeilijken arbeid.

Christus Jezus heeft, door zijn geestelijk begrijpen van de fundamenteele bestaansfeiten, de drie verzoekingen terstond onder de oogen gezien en overwonnen, die zich aan hem opdrongen nadat hij veertig dagen gevast had in een woeste plaats. In zijn wetenschappelijke verdediging tegen het kwaad, dat in den vorm van een agressieve, gedachtelijke inblazing optrad, heeft Jezus de nietsheid er van bewezen, en getoond hoe dwaling, strijd en conflicten, van welken aard of hoe onheilspellend ook, als gedachtelijke toestanden behandeld en geestelijk overwonnen kunnen worden. Dan komt de vrede en dienen ons de engelen. En Jezus is gegaan, gelijk wij lezen in Matthëüs 4:23, door geheel Galiléa „leerende in hunne synagogen, en predikende het Evangelie der Koninkrijks, en genezende alle ziekte en alle kwale onder het volk," en vrede brengende aan hen die vermoeid en belast waren. Nadat Mrs. Eddy van zijn wondervolle overwinning over den strijdenden zin, over den dood en het graf gesproken had, schreef zij (*Science and Health*, blz. 45): „Eere zij God en vrede den strijdenden harten! Christus heeft den steen afgewenteld van de deur van der menschen hoop en geloof en hen, door de openbaring en demonstratie van het leven in God, opgeheven tot een mogelijke ver-één-ing met de geestelijke idee van den mensch en zijn goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde."

De „steen" van „de deur van der menschen hoop en geloof" is het wangeloof, dat er leven, substantie en intelligentie is in de stof. Jezus bewees, dat dit geloof een verkeerd begrip van het bestaan is, toen hij uit het graf te voorschijn kwam en het stralende licht der onsterfelijkheid openbaarde in zijn „demonstratie van het leven in God." Zooals Jezus streed met het valsche begrip van leven in de stof en dit overwon, zoo moeten ook onze gedachten op de vleugelen van geestelijke hoop en geloof oprijzen, totdat ook wij, door Christus en Christian Science, tot het besef komen van onze „ver-één-ing met de geestelijke idee van den mensch en zijn goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde."

„Wat bereiken stervelingen door moeite, strijd en kommer?" vraagt Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, blz. 536), en zij antwoordt: „Zij geven hun geloof aan vergankelijk leven en geluk op; het sterfelijke en stoffelijke keert tot stof weder en het onsterfelijke wordt bereikt." Doch deze menschelijke strijd zal voortduren totdat rede, openbaring en demonstratie den weg bereid zullen hebben, waardoor, met algemeen goedvinden, de geest van vrede en van welwillendheid zal heerschen. „In de wereld zult gij verdrukking hebben," heeft Jezus gezegd (Joh. 16:33), „maar hebt goeden moed, ik heb de wereld overwonnen."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 24-25 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1937

Flood Control In N.E. Is Put Off Till Later

Committee Approvals To Be Used as Talking Point on President

Hope Is Held Out

Work on Compacts to Continue in Preparation for Next Session of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Both proponents and opponents of the present interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys said today that further congressional action must wait till next session. The compact resolutions are before both branches of Congress. They have been approved by Senate and House committees, the latter tacking on a strong reservation, but they can't win approval on the floor.

However, Represntative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts, leader of the successful battle for House committee approval, sees that "definite progress has been made." He thinks that the committee approvals can be used as a talking point by the New England governors during the recess in an effort to induce President Roosevelt to abandon his opposition and permit congressional ratification.

"We have a talking point now, and all we require, for congressional ratification, is a word from the President," he said today.

Nothing More Now, Casey Says

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who has a resolution supported by the White House to provide for new and purely flood control pacts, declared that "nothing more will be attempted this session. The ratification of the present pacts is impossible. Next session I think it will have been recognized that new pacts, that don't transgress the Flood Control Act to give the states power control and dam ownership, can be quickly drawn."

Failure to secure action during the final days of the session, drew from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts a charge that "fake announcements" of flood control conferences here of the New England governors "have been used as an excuse to delay action on the flood control compacts."

He is thought to have referred to the statement of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts Thursday that James Roosevelt, the President's son, had told him the governors would confer here yesterday, and to word coming to Senator Walsh about a week ago from James Roosevelt of a plan to have the governors confer with Federal Power Commission officials. Yesterday, President Roosevelt said that Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts had been unable to get the governors here that day and that the conference had been postponed.

Special Rule Impossible

House action this session was killed when Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, said a special rule for consideration of the compact resolutions by the House in the closing hours was impossible. This announcement followed a reliable report that two House Flood Control

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Civil Liberty Group Hits Hurley on Guide

In Boston Today

Hurley Criticized On Guidebook

Deletion of disputed passages in "Massachusetts: a Guide to Its Places and People," suggested by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, is "gratuitous censorship" amounting to "an attempt to falsify history, or a denial of the right of legitimate interpretation of historical facts," Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, was advised today in a letter protesting the Governor's stand, sent by Orville S. Poland, of Reading, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

"Any attempt to doctor, alter or falsify recognized historical facts is indefensible on any ground," Mr. Poland wrote in support of the WPA guide book.

"Such a position might be consistent in a dictatorship, but it is our belief that it has no place in a democracy."

Mr. Poland's letter to Administrator Hopkins read as follows:

"It has been brought to our attention that Governor Hurley of this State has protested to you and has requested the deletion of certain passages in 'Massachusetts, a Guide to Its Places and People.'

"Such gratuitous censorship on the part of the Governor must be either first, an attempt to falsify history, or second, a denial of the right of legitimate interpretation of historical facts.

"'Obviously, any attempt to doctor, alter or falsify recognized historical facts is indefensible on any ground. It is further our contention that the legitimate interpretation of historical facts, even where there may be a difference of opinion, is a right which is tantamount to the constitu-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Mansfield Wins Fin Com Appeal

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield scored victory over the Boston Finance Commission today when Judge Charles H. Donahue of the Supreme Judicial Court ordered a writ of mandamus to be issued compelling the Fin Com to permit the Mayor to cross-examine himself as his own counsel in relation to testimony on Codman Hill Construction Company contracts.

"The petitioner was recognized by the Commission as counsel for himself until near the close of his examination," ruled the court. "He now has the right to ask himself, and answer, pertinent questions."

The court held that the Fin Com allegation that the Mayor's conduct on the stand justified its refusal to hear him further was unwarranted.

By this ruling the Mayor has won the points for which he has fought, before the Commission, in the Superior Court and in the Supreme Court—for rights which he maintained were guaranteed under the city charter on cross-examining witnesses. At its last meeting the Fin Com voted to permit the Mayor to cross-examine its witnesses.

Judge Donahue held that the statute governing the conduct of public hearings by the Fin Com gives the witness greater rights than the rights and privileges of a witness in court.

Mercury at 92; Cooler Tonight

For the second successive day, records of years standing at the weather bureau were shattered. At noon a temperature reading of 92 degrees was one past the 91 degree record for this day back in 1916. The weather bureau forecasts a "top" of 96 before the sun goes down.

Thundershowers tonight are expected to temper the furnace blast of yesterday and today. The forecast calls for partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather with scattered thundershowers. Sunday is expected to be partly cloudy and cooler, with moderate southwest winds becoming west and northwest.

A temperature of 81 at 1 a. m. dropped to a low of 75 at 6 a. m., but by 9 o'clock had climbed again to 82 degrees. The 10 o'clock reading was 86; 11, 89; noon, 92. Yesterday's new top was 98, breaking the record of 90 degrees on Aug. 20, 1883.

Provincetown Line Sues 'Gov. Cobb'

The familiar rivalry between two excursion steamer lines operating between Boston and Provincetown, Mass., entered the courts again today.

A bill in equity was filed in Suffolk Superior Court by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, operators of the steamer Steel Pier, asking an injunction against the Bay State Steamship Company, operators of the steamer Governor Cobb, and its employees.

The bill asked that employees of the Governor Cobb be ordered to cease soliciting business in front of Long Wharf, from which the Steel Pier sails, and that the Bay State Steamship Company be required to remove a sign at its wharf (Edison wharf) saying that coupons from a Boston newspaper will be honored there. Owners of the Steel Pier said that, under a contract with the newspaper, the coupons may be accepted only on their vessel.

The question will be heard by the court next Tuesday.

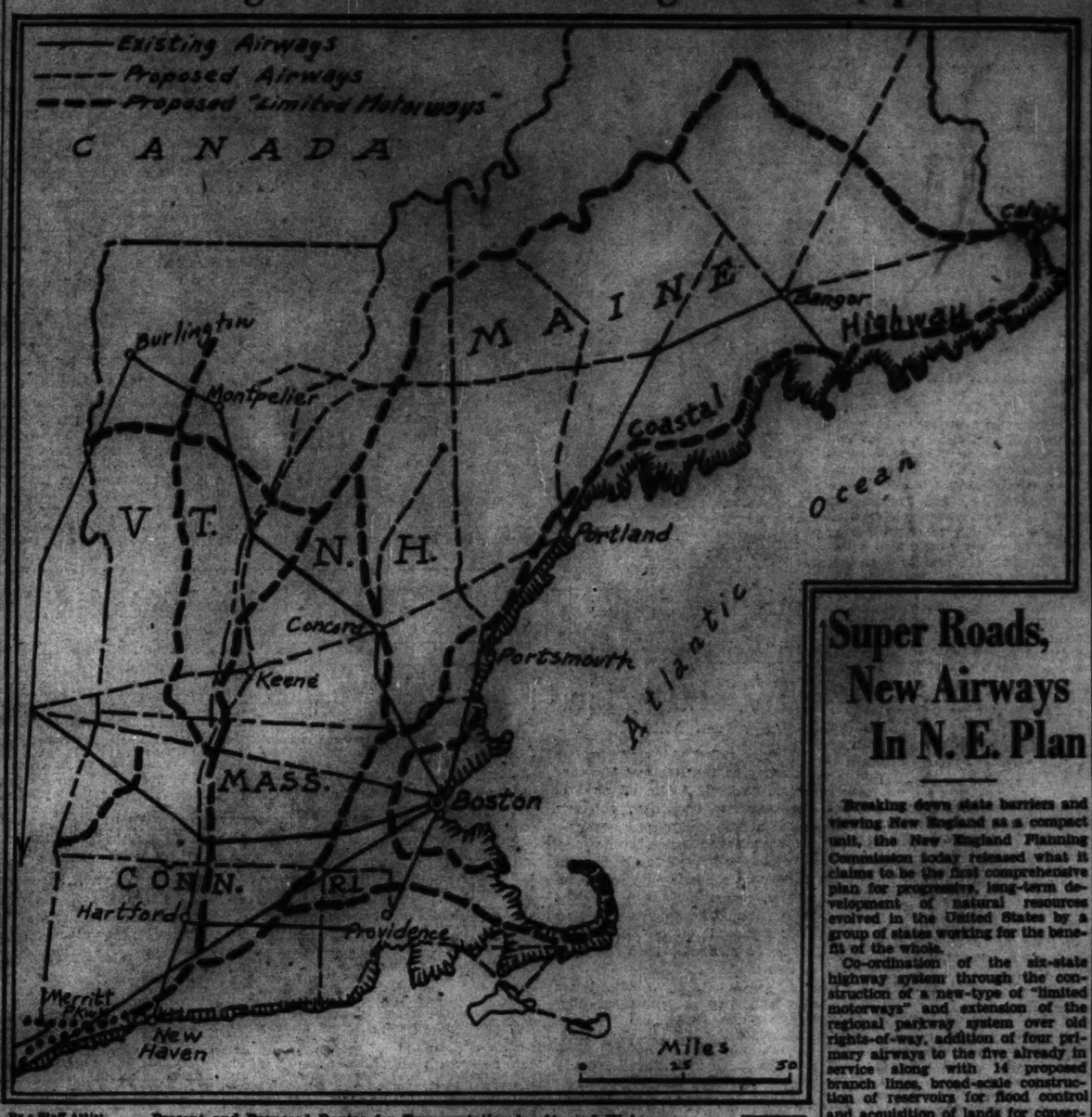
Adult Game Room In Bowdoin School

Space has been contributed by the overseers of public welfare in the old Bowdoin School building on Myrtle Street, between Irving and South Russell streets, in the West End, for a new community reading and game room, under the auspices of the WPA Adult Recreation Project.

The game room, which will fill a need in this crowded section and will take the place of the one in the West End Library building, which is closed for repairs, will be open to the public soon. It is to be under the supervision of expert game instructors and will give the people of the neighborhood an opportunity to play chess, checkers, whist, bridge, cribbage, ping-pong, and other indoor games. It will be open to men and women, and is to be an exclusively adult center.

The new room will be the scene of neighborhood and inter-city ping-pong, bridge and whist tournaments, and will be open for meets of all kinds.

Charting a Course for New England Development



By a Staff Artist — Present and Proposed Routes for Transportation by Air and Highway

Super Roads, New Airways In N. E. Plan

Breaking down state barriers and viewing New England as a compact unit, the New England Planning Commission today released what it claims to be the first comprehensive plan for progressive, long-term development of natural resources evolved in the United States by a group of states working for the benefit of the whole.

Co-ordination of the six-state highway system through the construction of a new-type of "limited motorways" and extension of the regional parkway system over old rights-of-way, addition of four primary airways to the five already in service along with 14 proposed branch lines, broad-scale construction of reservoirs for flood control and acquisition of lands for conservation and recreation are included in the regional plan announced by Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the commission.

Thus was the screen lifted for the first time upon the accumulated results of more than three years of intensive study by the commission of problems that have retarded New England's normal development and of natural resources which the commission believes New England can tap to regain its place in the forefront of national progress. The pattern of development as outlined by the commission is declared to be "a flexible guide for normal spending that goes on day by day rather than being a scheme for spending new money."

Although organized under the National Resources Board and hence an outgrowth of the New Deal, the New England Regional Planning Commission emphasized that its program of development was a result of the co-ordinated efforts of state and community planners, along with numerous private organizations and an advisory committee of more than 1000 professional and private citizens throughout the six states.

As the basis to an orderly approach to New England's highway problems, the commission proposed a limited highway or coastal motorway to start at Bar Harbor and run south via Belfast, Bath and Brunswick, Maine, thence to skirt Portland, Portsmouth, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and Putnam to connect with the new Merritt Parkway now under construction across Connecticut from Port Chester to a point just north of New Haven.

The commission also approved building a proposed circumferential highway around Boston from Duxbury to Ipswich, a Green Mountain Parkway along the western slope of the mountains from Bristol to Cambridge, a Merrimac Valley Parkway from the Massachusetts-New Hampshire line north of Lowell to Franconia Notch, and a series of regional highways running over entirely new rights-of-way to be laid out as follows:

1. From Long Island Sound near Old Lyme, Conn., to the Massachu-

(Continued on Page 10, column 1)

Union Heads Sue Company In Worcester

C. I. O. Organizers File Counter Suit Against Reed & Prince Co.

Ask Damages

Legal Action by Both Sides Is Outgrowth of Steel Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21—Much interest has been aroused in a bill in equity filed this week in the Worcester County Superior Court by Martin J. Walsh, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on behalf of himself and other C. I. O. organizers, against the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., asking damages and asking that the company be restrained from making libelous statements against the union.

The action, believed unprecedented in this section of the country, at least, is a counter complaint to one brought by the Reed & Prince Co. against C. I. O. officials and contains a long list of answers to the company's bill.

The counter claim of the union asked that the company be "enjoined from issuing libellous and scurrilous statements regarding the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Local 1215 (an affiliate of the S. W. O. C.), its officers and members tending to discredit the union in the minds of its members and from in any other way attempting to or actually causing the members of the union to sever their relations with the union or to violate their contractual obligations toward the union."

Asks for Damages

Mr. Walsh and the others further asked that the company recompense the defendants by paying them damages on account of losses suffered by them through alleged wrongful acts of the company, and that they be further recompensed by the company for losses due to the alleged wrongful termination of the Reed & Prince Co. strike.

Both actions are the outgrowth of a seven weeks' strike of 800 employees of the screw manufacturing company. Last month Judge William A. Burns granted a temporary injunction, declaring the strike illegal and ordering those concerned to proceed no further with the strike. After two days of picketing, during which four strikers and three C. I. O. officials were arrested, and company officials had declared that a majority of the strikers had returned to their jobs, Mr. Walsh called the strike off.

Actions for contempt of court are now pending against Mr. Walsh, other C. I. O. officials and four former company employees. A hearing on the contempt proceedings, which company officials maintain they will press, is expected to take place some time next month.

Company Gives View

Company officials claim that they were forced to proceed with the contempt and equity actions because of the efforts of a representative of the National Labor Relations Board to coerce them into rehiring the four former employees who were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace but whose cases were filed in the Worcester District Court without a finding.

Practically all charges made by the company in its bill of equity against C. I. O. officials were denied by Mr. Walsh in the answers filed with his counter complaint. A demurrer filed by Mr. Walsh stated that the company in its complaint sets forth no occasion for equitable relief, and that its bill of complaint is "multifarious in that several distinct matters independent of each other and not common to all parties are joined" and the bill is "stuffed with immaterial matters."

Among the charges made in the company's bill and denied by the C. I. O. officials are: that Mr. Walsh and Frank L. Trainor are professional labor organizers and agitators; that the company was ready and willing at all times to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Fishing Trawler Launched at Bath For Boston Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Aug. 21—Boston's rapidly growing fleet of ultra-modern fishing trawlers received its latest addition today when the Jeanne d'Arc—136 feet over all, 24 feet beam and 13½ feet deep—took its first dip in salt water from the yards of the Bath Iron Works. The new Diesel craft is expected to begin trips to the fishing banks early in September, joining the other vessels under the house flag of the F. J. O'Hara Trawling Company, with headquarters at the Boston Fish Pier.

Mary Jane O'Hara, daughter of the head of the company, sponsored the new craft, first of two latest-type trawlers being built for the Boston firm. The second, the Villanova, is expected to be launched in a few weks, giving to the commercial fisheries their first cruiser-type hull design and their first hydraulic electric steering apparatus. Both boats are to have all modern equipment including shower baths for fishermen and nickel-plated holds for fish.

Lines of the new craft resemble those of the transatlantic liner Queen Mary. The cruiser stern has been carried up to form an after-boat deck. The pilot house, with rounded corners, is streamlined to a greater extent than the other new trawlers recently added to the Boston fleet, designers say.

Introduction of hydraulic electric steering in the fisheries eliminates the conventional rudder quadrant, chain and pull rods on the deck. Instead, there is a shaft geared to the wheel, and extending aft to a valve which regulates the pressure of oil in two parallel cylinders, the changing of the oil pressure causing the desired movement of the rudder post.

Speed of the new vessel, which has a capacity for nearly 400,000 pounds of fish, is designed to be 12 knots. Accommodations for 14 men are provided, it was explained to the 100 guests of the company who came from Boston to attend the launching and subsequent reception at the Bath Country Club.

Firemen Can't Find Fire or Alarm Box

Firemen answering a box call from Chandler and Poplar streets in the West End around nine o'clock this morning were mystified to find not only no fire but no red box from which the alarm had been sounded.

When they returned to the station at Bowdoin Square the mystery was solved. There, awaiting them, was Marco Ruberto of Prince street, with Box 1348 under his arm. Mr. Ruberto explained to the firemen that in backing his truck he had knocked the box loose and, wanting to do the right thing, he picked it up to return it to the nearest fire station. He was unaware that the bump had sounded an alarm.

From Burlington To Boston, 1 Hour

A new speed record for air transport travel between Burlington, Vt., and Boston was established yesterday when Capt. Milton H. Anderson, operations manager of Boston-Maine—Central Vermont Airways flew one of the regular Lockheed transport ships of the line from the Vermont city to the East Boston airport in one hour flat. The average speed of the ship on the 191-mile trip was 3.18 miles per minute. Mr. Anderson was accompanied by co-pilot Hazen R. Bean. The ship was "ferrying" back to Boston after it had been grounded at Swanton, Vt., by weather conditions on its regular southbound trip yesterday.

Drinking Drivers Halted on Road

A drive against drinking drivers was made by inspectors of the Registry of Motor Vehicles early today on Commonwealth Avenue, near Bees Field, as a result of which 20 drivers were stopped and ordered to obtain substitutes for the rest of the trip home.

An inspector an eight assistants halted the cars with new type red stop signals. Motorists who had the odor of intoxicating liquor on their breaths were given the choice of hiring a chauffeur or providing a substitute driver.

Norwegian Sailors Protest Voyage To Japanese Port

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—Seven Norwegian seamen protested last night against sailing on the Norwegian motorship Skagerak, bound for Japan, because, they said, their lives would be endangered in the Sino-Japanese war zone.

One of the seamen, Trygve Jacobsen, 25, a member of the engine room crew, refused to make the voyage and left the ship as she was loading the last of a 3000-ton consignment of solka, a cellulose product for making clapboards out of pulpwood.

The others, who protested to their officers, sailed with the ship tonight, but said they would leave the vessel at San Pedro, California.

From New York, the Scandinavian Seamen's Union, of which the men were members, telegraphed that the men were within their rights in refusing to make the voyage.

Capt. O. B. Stein, master of the Skagerak, however, exhibited a letter from the Norwegian consulate in New York, ruling that having signed on for a term, the men must make the trip, because war had not been declared and Japanese ports were not under attack.

The all-British crew of the English steamer Linaria protested in February against going to Seville, Spain, an insurgent-held port. They were paid off in Boston and returned to Liverpool where a lower court found them guilty of "combining to impede the navigation of a ship," a decision which a higher court later reversed.

Year's Delay in Vermont's Little River Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 21—Curtailment of federal allotments will delay completion of the $3,000,000 Little River flood control dam at Waterbury nearly a year, according to an announcement made this week by Emery A. Melendy, chairman of the State Board of Public Works. Mr. Melendy's statement was confirmed by Maj. Paul M. Ellman, United States Army engineer in charge of the project.

Completion of the main embankment had been scheduled for late this fall, but continued cuts in allotments indicate completion will be postponed for a considerable period. Further reduction in funds might conceivably cause still longer delay.

Major Ellman called the reduction "unavoidable, pursuant to the President's economy program." Reductions apply uniformly to all CCC projects throughout the country, he said, and affects not only CCC work, but all other federal projects.

Major Ellman said the dam is now about 78 per cent completed, and that, allowing for reduced facilities, it should be about 82 per cent finished by this fall. About 1600 CCC members are working on the project, in addition to 185 civilian employees. The number of civilian employees will be reduced as well as the amount of equipment in use on the job. There will be no more night shifts and from now on work will proceed with two day shifts. Major Ellman said he did not anticipate any reduction in CCC personnel.

The embankment, when completed, will be 2000 feet long, 860 feet wide at the base, 35 feet wide at the top, and 175 feet in height from the river bed.

It was understood that the net reduction in the allotment for the project is now 35 per cent below the amount estimated for the year's operation. The CCC is now organized on a permanent basis under a separate head, Robert Fechner, as its director. It has its own appropriation, and is no longer under the old Emergency Conservation Act.

* * *

Bank Deposits Decrease

A decrease in bank deposits of $927,000 was shown in the comparative statement for the last six-months' period issued by the State Department of Banking and Insurance. In view of the heavy decreases of the past few years, the reduction reflected in the June report was regarded as a distinct improvement.

While savings deposits showed a decrease of more than a million dollars, demand deposits gained $166,839. All deposits totaled over $117,679,000.

In analyzing the report, Donald A. Hemenway, commissioner, said: "I find that the demand deposits—represented chiefly by checking accounts—have increased more than 2 per cent. That is a fair indication of increased business activity. However, savings deposits show a decrease of about 1 per cent for the six-months' period. It is also interesting to note that investment in United States Government bonds for the period increased more than 10 per cent, while investments in railroad and public utility bonds decreased more than 10 per cent. Loans on farm lands decreased about 7 per cent during the six months, while loans on other real estate increased about 4 per cent. Another indication of increased busines activity is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight, probably with scattered thunder showers; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler; moderate southwest winds, becoming west and northwest tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by showers on the coast, slightly cooler in the west postion tonight, Sunday fair, cooler in the southwest portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and cooler, possibly preceded by showers in extreme south portion tonight, Sunday fair, slightly cooler.

Massachusetts—Partly cloudy probably showers tonight and in the southeast portion Sunday morning, slightly cooler in the north portion tonight and in the east portion Sunday.

Rhode Island — Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning, slightly cooler Sunday.

Connecticut—Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in extreme south portion Sunday morning, cooler Sunday and in the north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest wind shifting to north over the central and north portions late tonight and to north and northeast on Sunday, weather partly overcast with showers tonight and probably over extreme south portion Sunday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday, Aug. 23: North and middle Atlantic states: Local showers in Middle Atlantic states early part of week and in North Atlantic states about Tuesday. Showers again Friday or Saturday. Cool along North Atlantic coast beginning of week, warmer Tuesday and cooler in North Atlantic states about Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	96	Minneapolis	66	78
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	72	88	New York	76	94
Denver	64	94	Norfolk	72	94
Helena	60	84	Philadelphia	70	92
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	72	96

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 21.
B—Maximum, Aug. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:45 p. m.; height 10 feet.
Sunday, 12:11 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:36 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 12:31 a. m.; height 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:07 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:06 Sunday night.

The Week in Vermont

Codman Hill and the Mayoralty Race

The Finance Commission's investigation into work done for the White Fund by the Codman Hill Construction Company, after nine consecutive weeks of public hearings, is almost at an end. The most frequent question now being asked is: "What has really been accomplished?" From a constructive viewpoint the answer most frequently given is "practically nothing." But to interested observers, the Codman Hill case has served a purpose as a commentary on the state of municipal affairs at a time when Boston must elect a new Mayor.

Inevitably the local situation is compared to the election at hand in New York. There the issue is Mayor LaGuardia and "good government" versus Tammany Hall. Boston has needed "good government" for many years, but as the election draws near no candidate has come forward for reform and there has been no public demand for such a candidate. Indeed, the Codman Hill investigation has proved a political attack against Mayor Mansfield, the lone "reform" leader at present in the city. And while nothing has been proved against the Mayor, a large number of voters are now convinced that no reform has been accomplished.

Reform Leader Needed

As the campaign progresses, the reform block in the voting ranks

Up and Down Beacon Hill

does not know where to turn. Even the Good Government Association has dissolved. The whole reform movement is without a leader to expand the demand for good government review of the candidates reveals.

Starting with former Mayor and Gov. James M. Curley, he has never been closely associated with "reform" movements.

Maurice J. Tobin, member of the School Committee, has not yet indicated a zeal for reform. His slogan is "Tobin Our Best Bet in November." Mr. Tobin has been criticised many times by dispassionate observers for his silence in the "bagman" scandal of the School Committee late in 1935 when convictions were handed down by the courts for job-selling in the school system. A true reform candidate, it has been contended, would have established his reputation as a reformer then and there.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols has been associated with the Innes, Bottomley group not especially known as reform seekers. Of the other candidates, none have yet indicated serious consideration of the type of "good government."

Mayor LaGuardia has demonstrated is practical.

Re-organization Sought

The Codman Hill case has emphasized the lethargy of the public in Boston. Yet this is the time when a strong exponent of "good government" is needed. Government experts point out that the city has its highest tax rate in history, a reorganization and consolidation of city departments is essential, municipal costs should be immediately reduced and public welfare continues to be a pressing problem for relief costs are still high.

There has been much agitation for Congressman John W. McCormack to enter the race and he is deliberating on the question. Many believe that he could take up the "big stick" for reform. There remains the shadow of the Codman Hill case in the background however. Mayor Mansfield presumably sought the Congressman at Washington last Spring as his successor. Many believe now that unless Mr. McCormick practically repudiates Mr. Mansfield's original support, the Codman Hill case—in which two men have been sent to jail for contempt of court, will fall as a constant shadow on his path to election. In the words of one observer, it is "Fusion in New York and confusion in Boston."

E. J. Sawyer Jr.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Tremont—"Casino Murder Case," 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:04, 8:11. "The Three," 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:27, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman Alone," with Sylvia Sidney, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—"Flight From Glory," 11:35, 2:43, 5:51, 8:59; "It's All Yours," 10:00, 1:08, 4:16, 7:24, 10:33.

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Uptown—Edward Arnold and Jean Arthur in "Easy Living," 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Born Reckless," featuring Rochelle Hudson. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

University—"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, 2:40, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Fly Away Baby," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane, 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—Travel to the Caribbean. Golf Sport. Travel Ruins of Old Mexico. Sahara Desert. Edgar Kennedy Comedy.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Boston—"I Cover the War," with John Wayne, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "One Mile From Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson. 10:45, a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Fine Arts—"Rembrandt" starring Charles Laughton. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fenway and Paramount—"You Can't Have Everything," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Borneo," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Fenway, 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Shades of Syncopation," featuring Nick Lone Jr. and Johnny Burke.

Modern—"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Exclusive," with Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer. Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan and Ralph Morgan. 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theatres: 1:00, 3:10, 5:45.

Super Roads and New Airways Planned to Aid New England

(Continued From Page 9)

setts-New Hampshire line at Northfield, Mass.

2. From the proposed coastal highway near Willimantic to Route 28 near Middleboro.

3. From U. S. Route 1, south of Providence, by-passing Fall River and New Bedford to the Cape Cod Canal and thence along a mid-Cape route to Provincetown.

4. From U. S. Route 20, south of Westfield and Springfield to Metropolitan Boston.

Borders Protected

While subject to revisions, the freeways designated by the commission would be controlled so far as possible against commercial use of their borderlands and protected against the ingress of traffic at other than safety crossings. They would be equipped to minimize pedestrian hazards and head-on collisions, held responsible for 40 per cent of the nation's accidents.

Planned by the commission to skirt most centers of population with inter-community roads serving as "feeders" the parkways would provide rapid and safe transit for tourists from the southern-most tip of Connecticut to the northern reaches of Maine and New Hampshire woodlands. Thus would New England for the first time end the antiquated theory that a road to be a road of any value must connect two communities. The new highway technique is based on the modern theory that the bulk of highway cogestion in cities is caused by long-distance traffic trying to get through to some distant destination.

More Airways Needed

Turning to New England airways, the commission noted that "in New England existing airways serve a majority of important cities, but additional airways are needed to afford speedier transportation into the vacation areas." Thus more than a dozen new secondary routes are suggested along with proposed primary service between Boston and Albany via Greenfield; Hartford via Springfield to White River Junction, Vt.; trans-Canada airway via Jackman, Greenville, Brownville and Winn in Maine; Bangor to Winn to connect with trans-Canada line. The proposed secondary route would reach down to the Cape, the Maine seacoast, and points in the White and Green Mountains.

For flood relief, the commission has located 138 reservoir sites "which must be considered with reference to their bearing upon highways, towns, airports or public reservations. It is not purposed to build the 138 reservoirs at once; the sites are located chiefly for their consideration as bearing upon New England's industrial problems.

Need to Work Together

In summary, the commission declared: The future of New England depends on the readiness of the six states to continue to work together on problems of mutual interest. The co-ordination of our highway system and the co-operative building of practical and efficient through ways are vital to the industry, trade and recreatinon of the region. The extension and unification of our systems of parks and reservations is of paramount importance in maintaining our pre-eminence as a recreational paradise. "The evolution of an orderly development of airways and ground facilities to provide for our increasing air travel presents to New Englanders a challenge to save, through planning, many millions of dollars of public funds. The interrelation of the problems of flood control, water resources, pollution, and their effects on highway and airway location—all present a challenge to those who, by continual adjustment and development, will make the plan a living instrument of inter-state co-operation."

Hurley Criticized On Guidebook

(Continued From Page 9)

tional right of free speech and the Civil Liberties Committee desires vigorously to object to the position taken by Governor Hurley. It seems to be incontrovertible that he is either afraid to face the facts and wants to kid himself and the public, or he is taking a position of arbitrary censorship which would deny the right of expression of opinion. Such a position might be consistent in a dictatorship, but it is our belief that it has no place in a democracy."

Neither Governor Hurley nor his chief secretary, John V. Mahoney, could be reached this morning for information on the six and one-half page report of State Librarian Dennis A. Dooley on the book. Mr. Dooley delivered the report to Mr. Mahoney yesterday to carry to the Governor at the American Legion convention last night at New Bedford.

Joseph Gaer, field editor for the guide series, who arrived here from Washington last night, said no formal request had been received for deleting references to the Sacco-Vanzetti case and labor conditions in Massachusetts. He denied that additions had been made to the text after proofs had been approved and invited confirmation of this statement through the guidebook publishers.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Announcement
GEORGE L. CURTIS
Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker
Formerly with Castor Furriers
Is Associated with
NOOBAR BASHIAN
FURRIER
at
12 West Street, Boston Room 403
HANcock 5971

Union Names Launch C. I. O.

By a Staff Photographer

National Maritime Union Will Use Launch to Contact Strike Ships in Boston

Shipping Strike In Boston Fades To Only One Line

A strike called with much fanfare yesterday by the National Maritime Union, as likely to tie up most of the eastern coastwise shipping, dwindled into insignificance today—at least so far as Boston is concerned.

Before the strike could be brought to bear on a single ship in Boston harbor, orders had been received from national headquarters in New York calling it off on all but one of the four affected lines operating to this city.

As a result, N. M. U. officials today sought to prevent the sailing of only one vessel, the freighter Norfolk, of the Clyde-Mallory Line. Operators of the line insisted there was no strike and that she would sail as scheduled this afternoon.

The strike was called off in so far as the Savannah Line, Waterman (or Pan Atlantic) Line and Eastern Steamship Line are concerned, without any of their Boston vessels being inconvenienced.

With the dwindling of the strike—aimed at a rival union, the Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic—the Boston branch had less need for a 30-foot gasoline launch it had been reconditioning for use in notifying incoming ships of strike calls.

The ship was being fitted out with a loud-speaker system in a slip in the rear of 333 Atlantic Avenue. It is to be repainted and renamed the C. I. O.

Governor of Maine Hints Old Age Fund Through Liquor Tax

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, who last night declared he would not call a special session of the Legislature to consider means of raising funds for continuation of old age pension payments today sought solution to the problem.

Earlier, he had announced 3700 aged persons would continue to receive payments for the first half of August from federal funds, matched with a supplementary appropriation of $60,000 a month provided by the Legislature for the period between scheduled expiration of the payments and a vote on a 1 per cent retail sales tax. The tax, was defeated Aug. 16.

Future old age pension payments, the Governor indicated, might be made possible through a financial reserve from a 10 per cent tax on hard liquors.

Marks 25 Years With Nash

F. M. Rollins completed a quarter-century of service with the Nash distributing organization of New England yesterday and received the congratulations of the workers. In 1912 he joined the late C. P. Rockwell who was distributor for the first Rambler, then the Jeffery car and now the Nash. Mr. Nash sold at retail the first Nash car that came into New England.

Boston Port and Pilot Fees Listed in Book for Shippers; Anchor Line to Move Offices

Log of the Port of Boston

Pilotage into Boston harbor for vessels engaged in foreign trade is compulsory with a few exemptions and the fee ranges from 60 for each foot of draft for vessels under 501 tons, to $5 a foot of draft for vessels 2000 tons and over.

Towboats assisting vessels to dock or undock charge a minimum of $25 for the first tug and $15 for the second tug, the scale running up to $90 for the first tug where the docks are at such places as Lynn, Salem or Beverley.

Fresh water is available to ocean vessels at Boston, from regular water boats at 50 cents a ton.

These and other little known facts about shipping are disclosed in the "Port of Boston Book," just issued by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a 65-page 1937 edition.

Frank S. Davis, Maritime Association's manager, saw to it that information of value to shippers and transportation companies using the port of Boston went into the publication. It describes the port, its location, channels, anchorages, bridges, terminals, facilities, dockage and storage charges, towboat, pilot and stevedore rates, harbor due, port warden's fees, charges for bunker coal and oil and other rates in effect at Boston. Much other information of value to mariners and the shipping world is found in the book. Eight thousand copies are mailed out annually to all countries of the world, says Mr. Davis.

Anchor Line Moves

Another trans-Atlantic steamship company's passenger office is moving from the State Street area—original center of the shipping business—to keep in step with the modern trend to move "up town." On Sept. 1, the Anchor Line passenger office at 32 Devonshire Street, just off State, and the freight department, now at Peabody & Lane, State Street, are to consolidate at 335 Boylston Street, near Arlington.

Michael L. Kennedy, veteran Boston shipping man, becomes freight traffic manager in New England for both Anchor and the Pan Atlantic Steamship Co., Waterman Steamship Agency. Mr. Kennedy joined the Cunard Line in 1906 and was in their employ for nearly 30 years. For the past year he has been connected with the American Hawaiian Steamship Co.

Passenger business continues in charge of John A. Aiken. The new office brings to the agency John A. King, once with the International Mercantile Marine; Robert L. Lochhead, freight agent, and William P. Karis, all from the office of Peabody & Lane. Raymond Knight, formerly with Moore & McCormack in Boston, will also join the staff of the new agency.

Channel Hearing

The United States Army Engineers have called a public hearing at the Federal Building for Aug. 26, "to determine the advisibility of modifying in any way at this time the existing project for Boston Harbor." The meeting is intended to hear arguments on the proposed extension of the Reserved Channel into the basin beyond Summer Street Bridge, South Boston.

Some of the leading owners of property abutting on the basin desire to obtain advantages of water transportation which makes necessary dredging the channel to adequate depth beyond the bridge and widening the draw span in the Summer Street Bridge.

To make this proposed improvement a part of the Boston harbor project, federal red tape necessitates opening the whole question by a hearing as to advisibility of modifying the existing project.

Norway Honors Consul

Another consul at Boston has been honored by his Government. Georg T. Vedeler, Norwegian consul here, has been notified that King Haakon of Norway has conferred on him the Knighthood of the First Class of the Order of St. Olaf, one of the highest honors that can be conferred by the King.

Yacht Race Excursion

Rivalry of the two excursion steamship companies in the Provincetown run will end for at least two days when the steamer Steel Pier will omit the trip to the end of Cape Cod and "cover" the yacht races off Marblehead harbor between cup yachts Ranger, Yankee, Rainbow, Endeavour I and Endeavour II. On Saturday, Aug. 28 and Monday Aug. 30, the vessel will leave Boston at 9 a. m., go to Marblehead, charge $5 to those interested in watching the races from its decks.

New Job for Coughlin

Leo J. Coughlin, in addition to his duties as traffic manager of the Mystic Terminal Company, and general manager of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, has been named vice-president of the Newark Tidewater Terminal at Newark, N. J., To handle the whole thing, Mr. Coughlin is to divide his time between Boston and Newark. Looks like another regular customer for the airlines.

Canal Business Gains

Widening and deepening of the Cape Cod Canal is attracting more business to that waterway than the removal of toll charges when Uncle Sam took over the canal some years ago. Traffic in each direction is gaining rapidly as more and more vessels abandon the longer route around Cape Cod. July traffic, just tabulated by federal army engineers who have charge of the waterway, totaled 2125 vessels, against 1802 in the same month a year ago. Cargo weighing 281,650 tons and 48,109 passengers went through the canal last month, compared with 258,267 tons of cargo and 43,192 passengers, respectively, in July of last year. First seven months of this year saw 7101 vessels using the canal, a gain of 18 per cent over transits for the same period in 1936. Leon Stone

N.H. Legislature Prorogues After 33 Weeks' Session

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21 (AP)—New Hampshire's Legislature ended its record 33-week session at 1:30 a. m. today, after sitting 141½ hours to complete its work.

The session set a new record for New Hampshire. The previous longest sitting was a 23-week meeting in 1935.

The final hours before Gov. Francis P. Murphy prorogued the General Court until the last Wednesday in December, 1938, were taken up with minor legislation and tomfoolery.

The Representatives, in a gay mood despite sitting for many hours on one of the hottest days of the year, heard Governor Murphy order the body adjourned. Returning from an executive session with his councilors, Governor Murphy was escorted to the rostrum by 11 woman members of the House.

Liquor Bill Killed

Earlier, the Legislature spent hours wrangling over liquor legislation, finally killing a bill to increase the salaries of liquor commission members.

Governor Murphy declared in an adjournment statement that the session was responsible for "the most extensive program of important legislation enacted by any general court in the history of the state.

"Of particular importance and likely to be regarded nationally as a significant development in the general relief picture," he said, "was the decision that after June 30, 1938, the State, which for two fiscal years had been contributing at the rate of $100,000 monthly, will no longer participate with local communities in the maintenance of 'direct' relief."

Governor's Bills Passed

He said 26 of his 29 proposals were enacted. One, to permit loans for rehabilitation of small industries, was declared unconstitutional by the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Bills passed established a State police force, ordered construction of a $600,000 State House annex, liberalized workmen's compensation laws, started a commission to study ways to promote the income of New Hampshire citizens, approved interstate flood control compacts for reservoirs on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, eliminated workers' contributions to the unemployment insurance fund, ordered state-wide use of daylight time; created a state milk control system, and penalized slow-driving on state highways.

The Legislature rejected proposals to change the State's liquor stores, to waive the law requiring a five-day notice of marriage, to repeal legalization of pari-mutuel betting on horse races and to increase the legal rate of interest on small loans.

Union Action

(Continued from Page 9)

meet with representatives of the union for the purpose of effectuating a written agreement; that the union insisted on clauses in the contract which had no bearing on wages, hours or working conditions and refused to discuss the same; that the union asked for a closed shop and that many of its employees did not join the union voluntarily; that the union insisted on inserting clauses that would deprive the company of its rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

Union Files Answer

The union admitted that prior to the strike the company had increased the pay of some of its employees 12½ per cent and reduced the hours of labor to 40 hours a week, but that this was done because 97.1 per cent of its employees had been organized by the Steel Workers Organization Committee.

The union also admitted that it called the strike May 25th, but denied that it was called in the midst of collective bargaining. The union's bill further charged that at no time was the company willing to meet in good faith to draw up a contract, but that "on the contrary the plaintiff hired one Charles F. Gallagher, a professional union-breaker, who was employed by the plaintiff for the sole purpose of breaking the union and preventing further written agreement between the plaintiff and the union."

No date has been set for a hearing on the complaint of the company and the counter complaint of the union.

President Drops Hopes For Maine Fishing Trip

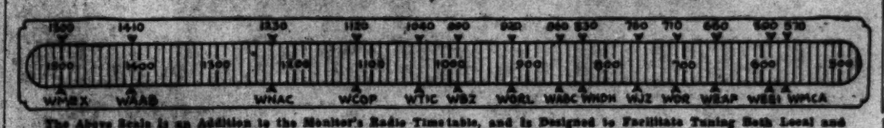
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—President Roosevelt, who fished and rested in a small sailing ship off the coast of Maine prior to his busy election campaign last year, will be unable to repeat the visit to the Pine Tree State this summer, he indicated yesterday.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

BUY YOUR ICE
FROM THE TRUCKS WITH THE ORANGE OVAL EMBLEM

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Wightman match	Little Show; orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
8:15 Wightman match	and soloists	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
8:30 The Boston Hour	Leo Brown's Orchestra	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
8:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
9:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
9:15 Bob Feld's Orch.	Tennis resume	Sports reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
9:30 Music; Sport Cal.	Nancy "Whither Mo-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
9:45 Yesterday's music	del"; talk; orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Count Basie's Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": revue	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	speaker; organ	Tuttle resume	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall:	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Songs and Patter"
7:45 Jacques Jolas	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Charioteers; quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Rome Towners; music	Meredith Wilson and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
8:15 Swing Club	Nola Day, songs; orch.	his orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Network program	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	Network program	Network program	"Music of the Stars"	"Mello Melodies"
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Swim revue; soloists;	"Louisiana Hayride":	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	octet; orchestra	comedy and music	Herb's Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery":	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	Studio musicale
9:45 case": musical	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Stark's Orchestra	D. Brissette's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Chicagoland Music	NBC Jamboree: Sylvia	Chicagoland Music	"Organesque"
10:15 vocalists; male	Festival: Negro che-	Clark, mentologist; im-	Festival: Negro che-	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30 trio; guest soloist	rus; soloists; concert	personator; soloists;	rus; soloists; concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	band; orchestra	orchestra	band; orchestra	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45 Ozzie Nelson's Or	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Day's End": organ

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob": children's	Drama and music	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Drama and music	"Barnacle Bill"
10:30 Continental music	Wahlberg Brown string	Blaisdell songwind en-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; gospel songs
10:45 "Romany Trail"	ensemble	semble recital	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00 Morning worship at	News; vocal recital	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15 St. Paul's Cath'd'l	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave":	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Morning worship at	Green Brothers novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 St. Paul's Cath'd'r	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires; quartet	Clotilda Zapala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Sentimental music	Southernaires; quartet	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City string quar-	"Serenade": popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	tet; soloists	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 News report: Sun-	Radio City string quar-	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:15 day Musicale	tet; soloists	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Poet's Gold"	"Our Neighbors": infor-	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	mal interviews	song dramatization	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key; symphony	Sunday Drivers: variety	Charioteers; quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 St. Louis Serenade	orch.; Tex O'Rourke;	show	Sally Jo Nelson	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Bible drama	Jean Sablon; Marion	"Thatcher Colt": dra-	Program from Lynn	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Bible drama	Teiva; interviews	matic sketch	Program from Lynn	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music:	Noble Cain and a capella	"Tapestry of Melody":	Program from Lynn	Classical Album
3:15 Columbia Sym-	choir recital; solo-	concert orchestra	Program from Lynn	Classical Album
3:30 phony Orch., Hans	ists	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Program from Lynn	Irish Minstrels
3:45 Kindler, cond.	NBC vocalist	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Program from Lynn	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00 Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	From Berlin: 700th an-	Program from Lynn	Choral society
4:15 Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	niversary	Program from Lynn	Moody Institute
4:30 Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours":	Program from Lynn	"Dream Time": music
4:45 Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Program from Lynn	Pianologues; talk
5:00 Swing Your Partner:	"There Was a Woman":	"Musical Roundup"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:15 WEEI news	dramatic sketch	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Roy Shields's Orchestra	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	Roy Shields's Orchestra	concert orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Phil Harris's Orch.	Talk, Bill Williams	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express
6:15 Phil Harris's Orch.	Canadian Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Intercity Express
6:30 Network comment	Ernest Gill and his	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatic program
6:45 The Chicagoans	California Concert	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene; orch.	Dramatic program
7:00 Columbia Work-	Cedolban and his	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 shop; dramatic sk.	Violin; Gypsy Trails.	comedy trio; orchestra	Ray Dram Swing	"Dreamateers"
7:30 Summer Stars:	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital; vocal.	Georgie Price and Pass-	Studio reports
7:45 comedy; solos; or.	guest soloists	Popular vocalists	ing Show; orchestra	Talk; piano soloist
8:00 Milton Berle; Wan-	"The Headless Horse-	W. C. Fields; Alice	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:15 dell Hall; orch.	man"; Benet operetta;	Brady; sketch; Don	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
8:30 Jimmie Wallington;	soloists; orchestra	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	"Hi There, Audience":	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.
8:45 soloists; orchestra	NBC piano duo	Nelson Eddy; orchestra	Ray Perkins; soloists	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch.	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	WOR Presents: Sylvia	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45 Rex Chandler's Or.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Froos; orchestra	Organ recital
10:00 Grant Park con-	National Music Camp	Sunday Party: James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15 cert: Marcelli and	band and orchestra	Melton; soloists; Tom	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30 his orchestra	concert from Inter-	Howard; New Yorkers;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Grant Park concert	lochen, Mich.	Wyn Murray; orch.	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15 Network speakers	Choir Symphonette	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Day's End: organ
11:30 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch.	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	quartet; orchestra	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	As You Like It	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variations: music	"Morning Carnival"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Talk for women
10:30 Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe, tenor
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:00 Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	"Wake Up and Live"	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Wake Up and Live"	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Joe Dumand; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music, weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	String quartet	Talk: organ recital	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	guest soloists
2:00 Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Charity news
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Three Cheers: vocal	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Col. Jack Major's	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies
3:15 Variety Show	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sally Jo Nelson & pianist	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 The Dictators	Music; Salsburg Festi-	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 "Play Days"; va-	val, from Austria;	Network program	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 riety show	Verdi's "Falstaff"; Tos-	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	canini, conductor	Underwater relay	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis summary	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Or.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Organ Serenade"
7:15 Piano club	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne; narrator;	Message to Motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists	soloists; orchestra	Bob Parker, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	Network sports	Wallenstein Orchestra;	Let's Visit: home inter-	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Paul Martin's Music	mixed chorus	views	Pearl Williams, songs
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15 "Henry IV"; Wal-	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30 ter Connolly; Wal-	Eugene O'Neill Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings:	Amateur Hour
9:45 ter Huston; Abern	"The Straw," with	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or.	Peggy Wood and other	Lullaby Lady: quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or.	players; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30 Carl Carmer, talk	Nat. Forum: talk, Sen.	"Music for Moderns"	"Pageant of Melody":	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Golf summary	Key Pittman, Nevada	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rendelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sager Ellis's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Stabile's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban and orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orch.
11:45 Dick Stabile's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	Codolban and orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 23

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

A Well 'Cast' Family

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Walter Willman of Kansas City, Mo., whose husband won the national ¾-ounce distance casting championship Aug. 18, brought another title into the family yesterday. Casting against a field of 14 other women experts, she won the woman's championship for the ¾-ounce accuracy cast. She compiled a 92 score, throwing 4 per cent casts.

CENSORED!

IN COUNTRY after country today "CENSORED!" would be savagely stamped across this issue of the American Mercury.

Of course, there's no "official" censorship in America. No steel-fisted Commissar of Public Enlightenment. BUT how much of the literature you read IS being thoroughly censored just the same? By "Editorial Policy"—that fine-mesh sieve of prudence, prejudice and pussyfooting which too often strains the red meat of genuine news into insipid broth—PAP!

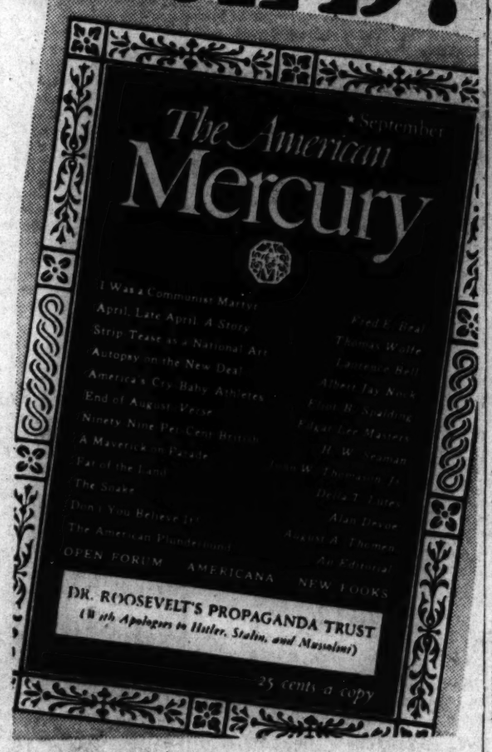
That is why you need the New *American Mercury*. In *this* magazine you get facts that are essential to an intelligent, adult understanding of what is happening today. Not through highbrow wrist-slapping. Not through biased publicity releases. But through brutal, brilliantly written reporting that refuses to help grind the axe of any political party, labor union, business group, literary clique, religious sect, advertiser, or public official!

Those Who Don't Want PAP—

those to whom the sweetened water of polite criticism is rancid reading—who don't want their facts diluted by journalistic "punch-pulling"—are the people for whom *The American Mercury* is edited.

They are the ones to whom we can present such forthright, outspoken authors as H. L. Mencken, Frank R. Kent, Laurence Stallings, Albert Jay Nock, Channing Pollock, George Santayana, Emma Goldman, William H. Chamberlin, Leon Trotsky, Havelock Ellis, Hilaire Belloc, Duncan Aikman, and scores of others. And *Mercury* fiction year after year, is given the highest rating by Edward J. O'Brien in his *Best Short Stories*. Among the famous writers who have contributed fiction are Pearl Buck, Charles MacArthur, Jerome Weidman, H. L. Davis, Sherwood Anderson, Thomas Wolfe, William Faulkner, and many others.

That is why the circulation of *The American Mercury*—in its new handy, pocket-size format—has shot up 130% in less than 8 months! Just as there is only one *Christian Science Monitor*, there is only one *American Mercury*. But to enable you, as a *Monitor* reader, to prove this to your own satisfaction, we wish to introduce you to the New *Mercury*—on this special offer:



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER 6 MONTHS FOR $1

THE NEW *DIGEST SIZE POCK

What's Going On in the Arts

In the Summer Theaters

As the summer theater season draws toward a close, several novelties are announced. The outstanding event next week will be Eva Le Gallienne's first appearance as Hamlet. She will play the role throughout the week at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Mass.

Three new plays are announced:

At Rye Beach, the Farragut Players will offer a melodramatic comedy of Irish life called, "God Innis," by Helen R. Williams and George B. Dowell. Edward Trevor will be starred (Beginning Tuesday).

At Weston, Vt., the Weston Playhouse will submit a first performance of "See No Evil," by Arthur Strawn (Friday and Saturday).

At Mendon, Mass., the Nipmuc Park company will present a new piece, "Let's Laugh Again," by an unnamed author (Beginning tomorrow).

Four theaters give the final productions of the season next week:

At Cohasset, Mass., the South Shore Players offer "The Queen Was in the Parlor" (Beginning Monday).

At Peterboro, N. H., The Peterboro Players present their Apprentice Group in "The Kingdom of God" (Beginning Tuesday).

At New London, N. H., the New London Players will offer "He Who Gets Slapped" (Beginning Thursday).

At Stony Creek, Conn., the Stony Creek Theater plays "Young Love" (Beginning Monday).

At Harrison, Me., the Deertrees Theater closes its season tonight. Enrica Clay Dillon, the director, has postponed the production of Dunsany's "If," scheduled for next week, to next year.

Other productions scheduled for next week (starting Monday unless otherwise noted):

Skowhegan, Me.—Lakewood Players in "First Lady."

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—Rice Players in "Boy Meets Girl."

Newport, R. I.—At Casino Theater, "As Husbands Go."

Ogunquit, Me.—At Ogunquit Playhouse, "Journey's End."

Gloucester, Mass. — Gloucester School of the Theater in "Autumn Crocus" (Friday and Saturday).

Chatham, Mass. — At William Eden Theater, "Jealousy."

Boothbay Harbor, Me.—At Boothbay Playhouse, "If I Were King" (Thursday to Saturday).

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty-Niners in "Elizabeth the Queen" (Beginning Tuesday).

Norwalk, Conn.—At Theater-in-the woods, "The Bad Man" (Thursday to Saturday).

Tamworth, Conway and Wolfeboro, N. H., and Poland Springs, Me.—The Barnstormers in "Wuthering Heights."

Stockbridge, Mass.—At Berkshire Playhouse, "The Bride the Sun Shines On."

Kennebunkport, Me.—The Garrick Players in "The Cat and the Canary" (Beginning Tuesday).

Marshfield Hills, Mass.—Marshfield Players in "Double Door" (Wednesday to Saturday).

Plymouth, Mass. — At Priscilla Beach Theater, "Personal Appearance."

Provincetown, Mass. — At the Wharf Theater, "By Your Leave."

"I Cover the War"

Not a great deal is added to the sum total of movie information by "I Cover the War" or "One Mile from Heaven," which make up the double bill at the Keith-Boston, though one of them goes in search of adventure abroad and the other finds it at home.

In "I Cover the War" newsreel cameramen are the center of interest. They are dispatched to Samari, where a minor crisis is presumed to be brewing. The events which follow are enough to satisfy their chief in London, but they seem a trifle far-fetched to those who merely watch from orchestra seats. There is this to be said for the film, however. Its characters and their conversation have a simplicity that perhaps runs closer to form than the smart dialogue that so often enlivens the screen. John Wayne and Don Barclay share the honors as the cameramen, and Gwen Gaze is the "feminine interest" that the films seem to find necessary even in distant parts of the earth.

"One Mile from Heaven" turns again to the city room for a story, sends a girl reporter out on what is supposed to be a wild goose chase and brings her back with a surprising yarn about a white child fostered by a negro mother. It seems that the youngster's father had been killed in gangster warware and its mother had become the wife of a millionaire. Reunion and journalistic congratulations bring the episode to a close. Judge Ben B. Lindsay is credited with the origin of the story. Claire Trevor, Sally Blane and Bill Robinson carry the burden of the acting.

E. P. M.

Exhibit of the Week: No. 11

Silver from Ireland comprises the eleventh of the exhibit of the week series of exhibitions being shown throughout the summer in the Museum of Fine Arts. The Museum collection of Irish silver is small, but it contains some important pieces.

The most important piece is the earliest. It is a covered two-handled cup, made by Thomas Bolton, in the later years of the seventeenth century. It is very ornately designed. There is another cup, simple by contrast, made by George Hodder, of Cork. There is also a pair of simple salvers, a cream pot, a tea pot.

D. A.

LATE VACATIONIST or EARLY FALL SHOPPER ?

Whichever the answer, we've good news for you. There are still a few men's and women's white shoes at sale prices, as well as exciting early Fall models that will swing you smartly into autumn. And for the children, sturdy "back to school" footwear.

47 Temple Place
414 Boylston Street
15 West St. (2nd Fl.)
BOSTON

THAYER McNEIL

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Bernice Nickerson Arranges Egyptian Lotus Grown in Peabody Pond

Pond in Peabody Gilds Water With Egyptian Lotus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Aug. 21—New England people who make an annual trip to Peabody to see John Joyce's pond can readily understand the popularity of the lotus in Egyptian design.

From the middle of July until Labor Day the "Devil's Dishful," as the pond is called locally, is a magnificent bowl, several acres across, of great golden blossoms such as those believed to have wafted their fragrance to Cleopatra's barge, upon the Nile.

With great circular, dull green leaves, and green rods of stems growing 12 to 15 feet in length, the yellow lilies of the water have been found in only two or three places, it would appear, in the United States.

It is said to take 35 years for the seed to sprout, and the blossoms in Peabody are believed to have sprung from seed purchased as feed for cattle and thrown, because not satisfactory, into the pond, half a century ago.

Missing Vermont Baby Found Unhurt After Mountain Search of Four Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 21—The patience and perseverance of a posse of Vermont citizens and officials, who refused to give up their search, despite discouraging reports, has resulted in the finding of a 20-months-old baby who had been lost in mountainous woodlands for four days and nights.

Suffering only from fatigue and minor scratches, little Alice Lorraine Baker was resting comfortably today after having been found late yesterday afternoon in dense woods off an abandoned logging trail near the summit of Bald Mountain. As she was carried down the slope, she played with the police badge of Philip T. Barber, State motor vehicle inspector, and smiled happily up at her rescuers.

The story of the search was highly dramatic. For four days, residents, Boy Scouts, CCC workers and others, under the direction of Sheriff W. Clyde Peck, searched the woodlands near the summer home of the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Baker, at Arlington, Vt.

To all suggestions that the task was impossible, they refused to listen. Sheriff Peck constantly reminded them of Winona Nelson, 2-year-old Upton, Mass., girl, who wandered away from her home last April, and was found after four days of searching near-by woods.

Yesterday one of the searchers came upon tiny footprints leading up a narrow logging road on Bald Mountain. At once the posse was concentrated in this area. At 5.30 p. m., a group, including Inspector Barber, heard sounds in a thicket about 30 yards off the road. It was little Alice Baker.

35-Cent Minimum For Women-Minors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Thomas F McMahon, state director of labor, yesterday accepted the report of the minimum wage board for the garment industry and issued a directory order effective Oct. 18 requiring employers in that industry to pay no less than 35 cents an hour to women and children.

The labor director's action followed a study of conditions in the wearing apparel and allied industries by a minimum wage board as provided by law, which recommended the 35-cent hourly minimum rate. employees fought for a 32.5 cent minimum.

This is the second major industry in Rhode Island to be affected by the minimum wage law adopted in 1936, the jewelry industry being the first.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

shown in the rise of about 7 per cent in other loans and discounts."

$30,000 in Back Taxes

Accumulated back taxes of $30,000 due the State on gasoline purchase will be paid by the Central Vermont railway. The state Supreme Court ruled recently that the railroad should pay six years' back taxes on gasoline stored at five different points in the State and used in interstate business. It was understood the corporation planned to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but its attorney, H. H. Powers of St. Albans, this week announced the case would not be pressed in the high court.

Vermonters in Quebec

Dr. D. J. Bachand of St. Johnsbury, chairman of the commission on foreign and domestic commerce, represented the state this week at the centennial celebration of the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Dr. Bachand extended the greetings of Vermont in a speech, both in English and in French. On Thursday Gov. George D. Aiken and Dr. Bachand were guests of the president and directors of Sherbrooke fair and attended a luncheon given by the city officials.

Sherbrooke was settled 100 years ago by John Hyatt of Arlington and a few other Vermonters who at that time purchased the land for a few hundred dollars. Once known as Hyatt's Mills and a typical northern woods town, Sherbrooke now has a population of 35,000 persons.

5000 at Regatta

More than 5000 spectators attended the first annual regatta Aug. 15 staged by the summer colony at Harvey's lake in West Barnet. Water and land sports provided a full day of competition and entertainment.

Clarifying Ruling

Following expressions of opinions around the State House that the Hubbardton Battlefield Commission had no specific authority to borrow money except as individuals, Lawrence C. Jones, attorney general, ruled this week that any note of not more than $10,000 would constitute a legal and binding obligation of the state.

The commission was authorized to purchase lands, hold them and provide for their development with the aid of Federal or other agencies, in order to create a suitable Revolutionary war memorial.

Tax Is Protested

Protests of contractors against a Motor Vehicle Department ruling requiring them to register tractor scrapers, most of which are diesel-powered, have caused Governor Aiken to request an opinion on the matter from Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney General. A recent change in the motor vehicle laws intended to reach non-gasoline-driven motor vehicles, not affected by the gas tax, imposes a registration fee of twice the amount provided for a motor vehicle of the same classification driven by gasoline power. The only exemptions were steam road rollers, tractors used entirely for farm work and vehicles running upon rails or tracks.

Contractors protest that the cost would be an intolerable burden and point out that since much of their work is done for the State Highway Department, it would be simply a matter of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Some feared that if required to pay registration fees for machinery used on jobs already contracted, they would suffer heavy losses.

Black Appointment

Commenting on the appointment of former Senator Hugo L. Black to the United States Supreme Court, John Spargo of Bennington, writer and president of the Vermont Historical Society, declared it to be a "national disgrace."

"The President," Mr. Spargo said, "having failed to pack the court, is now doing all he can to dishonor it."

Dr. Luccock to Speak

Dr. Halford E. Luccock of Yale University will be the speaker on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the Old Round Church at Richmond Aug. 29. The service has usually been held in September, but was moved ahead this year to accommodate summer residents in the vicinity. Dr. Luccock is spending the summer at Charlotte on Lake Champlain.

'Get-Acquainted' Tours

Forty members of the Montpelier, Barre, Waterbury and Northfield Chambers of Commerce inaugurated the first of a series of "get-acquainted" tours sponsored by the state Chamber of Commerce in an effort to develop closer liason between business men and farmers.

A group of farms in Washington county were visited on Aug. 17. Alfalfa fields, timber plantings and special dairy projects were included in the interesting itinerary.

W. G. Loveless, extension agent for Washington county, was in charge of the tour.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

Committee members had changed their stand and will now support the Casey resolution. Such a switch would give the resolution a committee majority, but because the House won't act on the present pacts, Casey supporters won't call a new committee meeting.

The majority and minority reports from the committee on the present pacts came to the House late yesterday. The minority report, filed by Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D.) of California, was filed after Mr. O'Connor's word assured no action on the pacts. The majority report, filed by Representative Phil Ferguson (D.) of Oklahoma, contains only a dozen lines of opinion, stating the reservation will meet War Department and Federal Power Commission objections to the compacts as drawn.

The long minority opinion declares the state control of power provisions were put in the pacts deliberately to "let the states dispose of power as they saw fit." It adds that the "influence of powerful public utilities over state legislatures is a matter of voluminous record."

The minority report supports the Casey resolution.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Aug. 25	Cherbourg Aug. 30	Aug. 24 8:00 pm	Aug. 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Aug. 28	Aug. 23 4:00 pm	Aug. 23 8:00 pm
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 1	Aug. 27 4:00 pm	Aug. 27 8:00 pm

**Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ††France only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Beginning August 23

Our Hyannis Shop

Will Present a Complete Showing of Advance Fall Fashions equal in degree of smartness and moderation of price with those shown in our Boston store.

The Store of Fashion Authority

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

World Travelers Returning Home By the Hundreds

Week-End Sailings

Hundreds of tourists who have traveled in foreign countries for their vacations will return home to purched lands and well-heeled city streets of New England over the week end. Three of the four deep-water passenger liners, constituting the main attractions of the marine parade of 20 vessels visiting Boston today and tomorrow, are bringing travelers home from the British Isles. The fourth vessel is outbound.

Coastwise passenger ships are booked to capacity over the week end, the Eastern Steamship Line's steamers for New York and the Maritime Provinces carrying the legal limits, in numbers, both in-and out-bound. Freighters, tankers and colliers make up the balance of the fleet due here in the weekly marine cavalcade.

First of the deep-water passenger liners to reach port is the Franconia of the Cunard White Star, Ltd. from New York, due late today and scheduled to embark 239 passengers at East Boston and to sail again at 9 p. m. for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool. On the passenger list of the Franconia—crack world cruise ship of the Cunard Company—are: Col. William J. Keville of Belmont, former Federal Marshal at Boston, well known in the Yankee Division of the American Expeditionary Forces and active in real estate circles; Miss G. R. B. Richards of Cambridge, author affiliated with Wellesley College, who plans to collect new material for her writings while abroad; Harold P. Williams Jr. of Brookline, son of the Superior Court justice; Leonard Spangenberg of Wellesley Hills, affiliated with the Babson Institute.

Another vessel of the Cunard fleet, the Laconia, en route from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway, reports by radio that she will reach port tomorrow afternoon, docking about 7 p. m. at East Boston with 1110 passengers, of whom 390 are to debark at Boston while the rest continue on to New York.

The Anchor Line's California, making a fast crossing from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh with 1020 passengers, of whom 162 are for Boston, is expected at the East Boston pier about 8 a. m. tomorrow. The American Importer of the United States Lines, with about 100 passengers, is expected late this evening or early tomorrow morning from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. Of those aboard, 32 are to debark at Boston.

Postal Officials Study Responses To 'Register Checks'

First National Bank of Boston officials today declared it was too early to judge the success of the new "register check" service which the bank has made available to those without regular checking accounts.

Officials did say, however, that the service seems to be working out well, with all 24 branch offices throughout the city reporting sizeable turnovers.

The service was inaugurated Thursday. Persons wishing to send remittances simply fill out a check and its stub, present it at a "register check" window, and pay the amount of the check plus a 10 cents fee.

How System Works

The teller makes out a bank check for the amount, and the stub serves as the user's record of the transaction. No bank balance or checking account is required.

Meanwhile, postal officials were watching the service, with an eye to comparing its results with those of the postal money order system in the 91 post offices throughout the Boston postal system.

Through the medium of the register check, persons may now write checks at a cost which is less than the average charge for other means of remittance, including the postal money order.

While the register check service charges a blanket 10 cents fee for each check regardless of size, the money order system charges eight different rates for sums ranging from 1 cent to $100. The average money order fee is 14 cents.

Money Order Charges

Postal money order charges range as follows:

For Orders From	$0.01 to	$2.50	6 cents
From	$2.51 to	$5.00	8 cents
From	$5.01 to	$10.00	11 cents
From	$10.01 to	$20.00	13 cents
From	$20.01 to	$40.00	15 cents
From	$40.01 to	$60.00	18 cents
From	$60.01 to	$80.00	20 cents
From	$80.01 to	$100.00	22 cents

The maximum amount for which a single money order may be issued is $100. When a larger sum is to be sent, additional orders must be obtained. Any number of orders, however, may be drawn on any one day.

Connecticut Building Planned for Fair

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has appointed five trustees to construct and operate a Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass., next month.

Those named included John M. Wadhams of Torrington, George L. Warncke of Wilton, Charles B. Cook of Hartford, Edwin Pugsley of New Haven and Olcott F. King, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Pressing Is Important

Clothes look better, last longer and feel right after Bailey's careful cleansing and hand pressing.

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here and There in Boston Shops

Not that there's ever a minute when Paris isn't fashion-conscious . . . but this is one of the times of the year when it's particularly so; it being the opening of the dressmaking season. And, though it's obviously favored with pleasure, there's more than enough of the serious about it to make it a decided business event. And not just from the financial viewpoint.

Thumbs up, thumbs down, approval and disapproval awaits the frocks which are modeled before the buyers and department store executives who flock to Paris at this time. (Yes, flock is the word, and this year we hear that more buyers from the United States were in attendance than in any year since that year one hears so much about . . . 1929. Which may or may not prove that we still look to Paris for fashions. But we at least take a peek.)

Expert Service On Repair Work

If you could see the repair work that Holmberg & Douglas, jewelers at 1332 Beacon street, out in Brookline, do . . . you'd think that nobody owned any that was in perfect condition. Watches that refuse to tick, bracelets that fall apart, pins that won't pin . . . just name anything that needs fixing in the jewelry line; and they'll fix it. However, you can buy these items . . . brand new and nice and shiny . . there, in the first place. And incidentally they carry the "Top Hat" collection of little charms for the charm bracelets whose popularity doesn't seem to wane one bit.

Plaid Dresses For Little Sister

P. S. Big sister's plaid dresses can be practically duplicated for little Ella at most of the department and specialty shops. And they don't show the dirt as quickly as a plain dress; in case you're the one who does the scrubbing at your house! Gilchrist's has a selection of autumn dresses priced at $3.95 . . . including those new black dresses with a touch of color.

Millinery and Bags At a Far Shop

You may think of Steele-Litvin (380 Boylston Street, not far from Arlington Street) as being exclusively a fur shop. That is, a shop in which you'd only be interested if you were buying an all-fur coat. But it isn't at all . . . for they not only specialize in furs, but they have millinery and handbags as well. To say nothing of their perfectly grand collection of suits and coats. Which in many cases have been topped with furs; the quality of which matches that in their fur coats.

Something Striking In Three Piece Suits

For the woman who is looking for one of those striking three-piece suits that she can be sure is going to be smart and correct, regardless of where she wears it . . . may we we suggest their blue imported tweed ensemble. (We're still in Steele-Litvin's if you've forgotten.) Because it really is something to look at, and more than something to wear. The all-navy wool suit is beautifully tailored, and worn with a narrow self-belt. Over this goes one of the best looking casual coats we've seen. It's navy and a platinum gray, all blended into a wide herringbone pattern. The sleeves are a bit exaggerated at the shoulder, and hang down loose and fairly wide. No cuffs. With it is a massive wolf collar that's almost patinum, but tipped in a darker shade at points. It's soft and luxurious . . . and a beautiful example of what wolf can be when it's really wolf! The complete ensemble is now $140.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

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August Sale!

POOLE PIANO

Newest Spinet Model!

Will Be Higher Priced After This Sale! $249

A brand new piano that embodies all the fine features that for decades have been associated with the reputation of the Poole Piano Company of Cambridge. This Spinet Model is decorative and compact. But hear its tone! Try its responsive action! Examine the superb craftsmanship!

Trade-in Allowance on Your Old Piano

OPEN UNTIL 9 Wednesdays for sale of pianos, radios, furniture, rugs house appliances. Use Avon Street entrance.

SECOND FLOOR— ANNEX

Ask About Our Budget Payment Plan

Convention Bars States From Coining Money

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Yesterday the Convention polished up in a single day the greater part of the section providing for the judiciary, this in contrast to the weeks spent on the legislature and the executive (in fact, the method of choosing the Executive is yet unsettled) and today it turned to placing limitations on the states—which seemed a good opportunity for outlawing paper money the states have been issuing.

Monday: Convention adopts compromise between North and South which provides for a 20-year recognition of the slave trade and opens the possibility of navigation acts.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
August 28, 1787

"No state shall coin money nor emit bills of credit, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

With this emphatic and unqualified prohibition, members of the Federal Convention here hope through their new Constitution to stamp out the issuance of paper money such as has diluted, depreciated and falsified the currency or threatened to do so in practically all the States of the Union since the War of Independence.

Where the committee of detail had left a possible gateway for state issues of money if they could obtain consent of the Legislature of the United States, the convention voted on motion of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sherman to place this privilege and enactment of "tender laws" in a class with state coinage of money and forbid all of them absolutely. The ballot was eight to one, only Virginia voting "no" and Maryland being divided.

Favorable Crisis

Mr. Sherman, who, like Mr. Wilson, has in some respects a democratic point of view, wrote many years ago a pamphlet against "the evils of a fluctuating medium of exchange," and today he declared, "This is a favorable crisis for crushing paper money. If the consent of the Legislature can authorize emissions of it, the friends of paper money will make every exertion to get into the Legislature in order to license it."

A few were concerned, as was Nathaniel Gorham, lest an absolute prohibition of paper money—the National Government having also been forbidden in the proposed draft to emit bills of credit—may "rouse the most desperate opposition from its partisans." And some perhaps doubt whether a time of great scarcity of money, such as America has just gone through, may not inevitably require some easing of the pressure on debtors by legislative expedients.

State Action Cited

The prevailing feeling in the convention, however, and among a great many outside, is that such moves in the legislatures have gone to the point of public dishonesty, of undermining commercial morality and have injured trade and deprived industrious people of their due.

This sentiment carries over also to a type of laws which Rufus King sought also to have interdicted—namely, those by which state legislatures have set aside court judgments, stayed prosecution of suits, prevented foreclosure of mortgages, altered charters and the terms of contracts, permitted payment in something other than what was promised and otherwise protected particular individuals or impecunious classes.

The Massachusetts delegate asked that a clause be inserted, as was included last month in the ordinance of Congress for governing the Northwest Territory, to prohibit making any law to "interfere with private contracts."

Gouverneur Morris and George Mason thought this would be going too far, and Mr. Wilson thought the important point was in preventing retrospective interferences. Mr. Rutledge consequently moved to make the prohibition read against bills of attainder and ex post facto laws. This was adopted.

Duties to National Treasury

Mr. Madison then moved to transfer into the class of absolute bans the provision against states' laying import duties except with consent of the General Legislature. The states that have an interest in such local imposts might make up a majority and so get authority to continue their injuries on New Jersey, North Carolina and other non-shipping states, he forecast. State tariffs would "revive all the mischiefs experienced from the want of a General Government over commerce."

His motion failed, but it was followed by one in which Mr. Sherman proposed that any duties so levied by States should go not into the State but the National Treasury. Mr. King also moved to forbid state taxes on exports as well as imports. Both amendments were adopted and the article approved.

Gouverneur Morris, in contrast to his efforts to limit the representation of western states, favored the Sherman amendment on grounds it would be necessary to prevent the Atlantic States from endeavoring to tax the western. This caused his fellow Pennsylvanian, Mr. Clymer, to complain that the encouragement of the western country was suicide for the older States.

"If the States have such different interests that they cannot be left to regulate their own manufactures without encountering the interests of other States, it is proof they are not fit to compose one nation," he said. The people and papers of Pennsylvania have been particularly insistent on encouragement of manufactures by protective duties on imports.

Habeas Corpus Writ

While still on the article about the judiciary at the opening of the day, Mr. Morris moved that, "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended; unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Something of this sort had been urged by Charles Pinckney, and Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Wilson inclined against permitting any suspension at all, but the rule was carried in this form.

On the last article of the day, requiring states to give up fugitives wanted for crimes in other states, South Carolina deputies moved to require fugitive slaves and indentured servants to be delivered up in the same way. But Mr. Wilson objected this would mean doing it at public expense, and Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in this than in so surrendering a horse. The proposition was withdrawn, but probably will be raised at another point.

The Automobile Now and Then

An Early Oldsmobile and Its Present-Day Counterpart

Automotive Industry Marks 40 Years of Developments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Today marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the automotive industry, which got its start on Aug. 21, 1897, when the stockholders in the first automobile company told their president, Ransom E. Olds, to go ahead and "build one horseless carriage in as nearly perfect a manner as possible."

From that request, which sounds simple today but held many complications for early engineers, there grew the present Oldsmobile division of General Motors Corporation, which, on the eve of its forty-first year, is still pioneering, this time in the field of automatic gear shifting.

The announcement of Oldsmobile's new transmission which provides four instead of three forward speeds and selects them automatically through a device actuated by oil pressure and engine speed, recalls the many contributions that Olds has made to the advancement of highway transportation during 40 years of operations.

Early Leaders in Field

Mr. Olds, from whom Oldsmobile derived its name, later organized the Reo Motor Car Company. Ralph M. Owen, one-time factory manager of Oldsmobile, left the company to produce the first Owen car and later the Owen Magnetic. R. C. Hupp resigned his position as service manager of Oldsmobile to organize the Hupp Motor Car Company. W. C. Durant acquired Oldsmobile for the General Motors Company (later the General Motors Corporation). C. W. Nash, who later formed the automobile company which bears his name, was at one time president of Oldsmobile. Many others who were later to assume positions of importance in other automotive units received their early training at Oldsmobile.

Thus the Oldsmobile company may be considered the parent company in more ways than one.

Its first vehicle—the one produced "in as nearly perfect a manner as possible" — was completed in the year of the company's founding. That car today is housed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. That first automobile ran remarkably well, considering the almost insurmountable handicaps the young inventors, Mr. Olds and Frank Clark of Lansing, worked under. The public branded it as impractical, however, few having the necessary foresight to vision the tremendous part the automobile was destined to play in America's development.

Early Auto Prospectus

An indication of the remarkable strides taken by this great industry since those days may be found in a description by the company of its first automobile:

"Underneath the box, and in every way independent of it, is a 5 H. P. gasoline motor, which in operation makes scarcely any vibration. The vehicle is steered with the left hand. The lever at the right of the buggy, when thrown forward, throws in the back gear; when turned in the opposite direction a fourth of a turn it throws in a four-mile speed, which is used for rough roads and hill climbing. If higher speed is desired another quarter turn gives eight miles an hour, still another is 12 miles an hour, and if still greater speed is desired the speed is increased at the governor of the motor and as high as 18 miles can be obtained.

"The machinery is said to be very simple, not even a countershaft being used in its construction; it is practically noiseless and impossible to explode, as the fuel supply is below the engine."

In 1899, two years after its original formation, the industry's oldest concern became the Olds Motor Works, and in 1901 its factory produced 425 cars—an almost unbelievable number in those days.

In 1905, Oldsmobile was the largest automobile plant in the world. It consisted of 31 buildings with a combined area of 63 acres.

Shepherd's Pipe of Old Makes Modern Comeback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There is a refreshing and rapidly growing vogue among American young people for a musical instrument older than the Psalms—the shepherd's pipe.

In Europe today, pipers' guilds with very high standards are not uncommon. In the United States, largely through the stridency of swing music, the pipes are sounding plaintively but clearly. An approximation of the European guilds already exists here. As yet it is scarcely more than a fad; eventually it may develop into the revival of an old craft, with limited but definite popularity.

The shepherd's pipe, differing not at all from those used in ages past, is chiefly in use among girls at Y. W. C. A. centers; young people's groups in churches; and among families whose members form miniature guilds of their own. In Washington, for example, Frau Richard Sallett, wife of an attaché at the German embassy, has taught her young son to play duets with her. Other mothers have become interested and are playing the pipes with their own children—duets, trios or quartets.

The Y. W. C. A. features pipers' classes in some of its summer camps, where the making of the pipes is taught and musical instruction is given.

The vogue has received an impetus largely through the efforts of Margaret Lambie, a woman attorney of Washington. Making her first pipe purely as a recreation, she went to her cottage on the Thousand Islands and found acquaintances so interested that she received, on her return to Washington, to teach a class at the Y. W. C. A.; also a church class.

Her pupils, in turn, are now instructing at "Y" camps or other churches.

The making of the pipes is at once simple enough not to be nerve-taxing and complicated enough to be an art. The instruments are fashioned from bamboo fishing poles. They are made smooth inside, with a filed-down cork for a mouthpiece and little holes something like those of a flute. The pipes are painted and decorated according to the maker's fancy and within the limits of her imagination. Some exceedingly lovely effects have been achieved.

Music is written especially for the pipes, notably folk songs and English ballads. In England, just as we have string quartets, they have pipe quartets.

In tuning the finished pipe, the ear is trained to hear half tones and quarter notes, bird-like and plaintive in quality.

Lewis Threatens 'Third Party'

By the Associated Press

Salient labor developments in brief:

Washington: John L. Lewis virtually threatened to bolt from the Democrats and swing his C. I. O. forces into a third party movement to solve "pressing social problems."

Angered by the fate of the wage and hour standards bill, which has been blocked by a hostile House rule committee, the labor leader came nearer than ever to an open break with the party which his union forces backed with ballots and money in last year's campaign.

Without mentioning President Roosevelt specifically, he declared that the "Democratic leadership" has been shown to be "unable to carry out the pledges made in the name of their party during the 1936 campaign."

Silk Workers to Return

Harrisburg, Penna.: Thousands of silk mill workers, hailing the settlement of Pennsylvania's textile strike, prepared today to return to their looms.

The mills, closed since the Textile Workers Organizing Committee called a strike several weeks ago probably will resume operations Monday, Sidney Hillman, president of the union, said.

The agreement ending the controversy, which affected 18,000 workers, was reached last night, shortly before the end of a two-day conference of union officials and operators called by the state.

The peace pact provides that workers shall return to their jobs without discrimination; that elections shall be held to determine collective bargaining agency in any plant upon the written request of 10 per cent of the workers, and provides for an arbitration board to settle grievances not adjusted in 30 days by the operator and the collective bargaining agency.

The agreement does not include a closed shop.

Mr. Hillman, in a statement, said: "This agreement, bringing the strike to an end, will stabilize the industry. We certainly appreciate the efforts of the Governor and The Rev. Francis J. Haas (Federal textile mediator), helping to bring an amicable agreement into effect."

James Goldsmith, president of the Pennsylvania Textile Manufacturers' Association, said the agreement was "fair and reasonable" for both sides.

Paterson, N. J.: Members of the Paterson Silk Commission Manufacturers Association, owners of mills which weave silk for converters on a commission basis, were called to a special meeting today to ratify a contract with the C. I. O., which would put 2000 striking employees back to work.

Colorado Camp Guarded

Banning, Calif.—Squads of sheriff's deputies and special officers guarded the Banning camp of the Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River aqueduct today as friction mounted over the wounding last night of five C. I. O. pickets. Union leaders asserted officers used buckshot in the disturbance. Sheriff Carl Rayburn of Riverside County denied the assertion. "Tear gas bombs were used by the highway patrol officers, but clubs were the only weapons used against the rock-throwing of the crowd," Mr. Rayburn said.

The injured men were part of a crowd assembled near the entrance to the camp, which has been picketed for the past week by members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, seeking closed shop.

Chicago: Railroad union leaders, negotiating for a 20 per cent wage increase, demanded a "cultural" wage for members of their groups. This was defined by A. F. Whitney of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, as one enabling workers "to send their children to college and to have an automobile and some of the better things in life."

New York: The National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, called off day-old sit-down strikes on ships of three lines today, but announced a similar ban against the Clyde-Mallory Line would continue in Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

Education

Tokyo's American School

Cosmopolitan and Prepares for American Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

The American School in Japan, located in Tokyo, has two characteristics which are different and yet complementary. As regards educational standards and teaching methods, it is thoroughly American. No instructor is employed who is not qualified to hold a corresponding post in the United States. It has both elementary and high-school departments, and many graduates of the latter proceed to America to complete their education.

At the same time, it is one of the most international institutions in the world, as regards the make-up of the student body. Of the 163 pupils who were enrolled during the last school year, 85 were Americans; the remainder were divided among a score of nationalities. The Japanese were most numerous, with 18 students; among the others were British, Russians, Germans, Afghans, Spanish, Danish, French, Chinese, Indians and Javanese.

A number of westernized Japanese, especially those who have lived abroad for many years, send their children to the American School to learn English and to become acquainted with western manners, customs and food. The children of the last two Soviet Ambassadors in Tokyo attended the American School, but a special school for Soviet children has now been opened here.

The cosmopolitan character of the school was vividly reflected in a little play which was recently given by the children of one of the elementary grades. The play was based on a fairy tale of ancient Egypt. The part of the hero was taken by an Afghan boy; the Pharaoh was impersonated by a German; the announcer was a little Japanese boy, while several of the other roles were played by American children.

The school has existed for over 30 years under various names and in many different places. It is now comfortably housed in a three-story concrete building, proof against fire and earthquake, in an outlying part of Tokyo. The school grounds cover 4½ acres and include an athletic field, a playground for younger children and two asphalt tennis courts.

Studies are supplemented with physical training and with fetes and entertainments, among which the May Day festival always stands out by reason of its pleasing and varied program.

American teachers, American textbooks and American courses of study fit in this school in Tokyo with the American educational scheme. It is possible to enter American colleges and universities from the school, either by certificate or through the standard examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board, which are given at the school.

The school is managed by a board of trustees, composed of representatives of the various missions and business firms which help to support it. An executive committee appointed by the trustees is in charge of policy and finances, while the educational side of the work is in the hands of the principal, Dr. Harold C. Amos, and the staff of 12 teachers. Tuition fees range from 330 to 500 yen (approximately from $100 to $150) a year. Sums received from this source are not sufficient to cover all expenses and are supplemented by the receipts from community drives and entertainments, individual subscriptions from parents and contributions from various organizations.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Wisconsin's Loan Package Library Service

How the State University serves as the state's information booth on all topics for which there is a felt need is pictured in the latest report of the loan package library service, maintained by the University of Wisconsin Extension division through its department of debating and public discussion. In the year ending May 31, the department lent 12,299 package libraries on 3431 subjects.

Material on more than 1000 entirely new subjects was selected and filed during the year. All package library material is intended to supplement, rather than duplicate, local library resources. The greatest present demand, according to Miss Almere Scott, director, concerns current problems confronting the citizenry for solution.

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Young People 'Cleanup' Vice And Gambling in Joplin, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—An anti-vice campaign instigated by a group of young people here has resulted in a spectacular cleanup.

Last spring 22-year-old Ed Cleaver stood before the young people's organization of his church, told about the gambling, slot machine operations and vice in his town. He said that even the neighborhood stores had slot machines, where small children regularly spent their lunch money and then went without a noon meal.

He asked the young people what they wanted done about it, and the answer in effect was: "We want it stopped."

Miss Helen Warden, niece of Charles R. Warden, the county prosecuting attorney, and Miss Virginia Boyd, joined him in directing the young people in a crusade to stamp out gambling and vice.

A petition was circulated among the young people's organizations in the city's churches and among the high school students asking for law enforcement. The petitions were presented to the Joplin city council with sufficient signatures to demand a hearing and action. The boys and girls also petitioned the Mayor for permission for peaceful picketing of all places, in which slot machines were being operated.

Slot Machines Hidden

They got results. Approximately 2500 slot machines or marble games, about one to every 15 inhabitants of the city, were whisked into hiding. The exodus started before the Mayor's order to his police, demanding removal of all gambling devices, and pastors of churches throughout the county vied in circulating petitions asking for a special grand jury investigation in Jasper county, Mo., saying the conditions were county wide. Circuit Judge Ray E. Watson called the grand jury. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark sent William O. Sawyer, assistant attorney general of Missouri, to represent the State.

The grand jury returned 106 indictments against 62 persons. Fines ranging from $200 to $1000 each were collected from the 62—and the county's school funds were enriched by more than $10,000.

The grand jury criticized local enforcement officers. The jury also called on the people of the county to take an interest in local government. The grand jury told the county that a single day's "take" by the gambling devices and gambling houses was more than the entire cost of the jury session.

Ouster Suits Filed

Criminal charges of negligence in office and civil ouster suits were filed by the state against Mayor Arthur C. Maher and Police Chief Harry J. Mead of Joplin; Marshal John Tryon of Carthage, the county seat, and Prosecuting Attorney Charles R. Warden of Jasper County.

A few days later Police Chief Mead resigned and it was understood that the charges against him would be dropped at the next term of court. A group of opponents started a recall movement against Mayor Maher and forced an election on the recall. That was barely defeated when the city's newspapers opposed it on the ground that the expense of a recall, a primary and a general mayoralty election were economically unjustifiable when the Mayor's term would expire within seven months.

The criminal and civil charges against the three officials have been given change of venue and postponements until it is doubtful that they will come up before election. But nothing has been done to dull the ardor of the young people who started the anti-vice and anti-gambling movement. There are no slot machines in Joplin; gambling and vice find the youthful leaders remain vigilant and ready to spring into action again.

'Unfair' Payment System For Rural Mail Men Hit

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21 (AP)—The nation's rural free delivery mail men heard James W. Cole, Deputy Second Assistant Postmaster General, Aug. 19, urge them to "meet the issue" of what he termed the present discriminatory system of payment on a mileage basis.

Good roads, normal loads and long routes combine to pile up salaries for a few hours' work daily by some carriers, he said, that are out of proportion to pay earned by others who struggle with heavy assortments along short, thickly settled circuits.

The convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association will adjourn today.

Labor Arbitration Aid Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Efforts to line up the American Federation of Labor back of a move for enactment of a national board of arbitration to settle industrial disputes will be made by Carleton Ogburn, general counsel for the federation, when the Executive Council meets in Atlantic City next week.

"I think it is greatly needed," he said, adding that the board he proposed would function somewhat after the fashion of the National War Labor Board, of which the late William Howard Taft was chairman.

Arbitration is provided for under many union contracts, he said, and such cases would be submitted to the board, which would have three members, each an outstanding man who had the confidence of both employer and employee groups.

Mr. Ogburn stressed that such a board as he proposed would go a long way in adjusting industrial disputes, and regional boards might be set up to bear the same relationship to the national board that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals bear to the United States Supreme Court. While neither side to a labor dispute would be compelled to arbitrate, he said, when disputants decided to resort to arbitration, the machinery would be available and would bring an end to the unnecessary delay now had in setting up bodies to arbitrate separate disputes.

In this connection Mr. Ogburn recalled there had been a delay of three or four monthse in organizing an arbitration board in the street railway and motor bus dispute in the District of Columbia, and that union and management have faced numerous obstacles in setting up three different boards in the New York Railways dispute. Further evidence of the unsatisfactory working of separate boards also was had, he held, in the recent steel mediation board, headed by Charles P. Taft, which, he declared, did not accomplish what was hoped for by labor.

Mr. Ogburn said he had not discussed his proposal with William Green, president of the Federation, or with other members of the Executive Council.

'Sweet Tempered' Typewriter Made

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Invention of a "sweet tempered" typewriter has been announced by Joseph Spiel-Vogel of Newark, N. J.

No matter how angry you are when you use it, the machine refuses to get "riled."

Punch the keys as hard as you will, but the typewriter keeps putting the letters down on the paper at the same even-tempered undisturbed pace.

The machine taps each letter so that every word is as black as the next one. It pushes the "I" key more lightly than the "W," for if the two fell with equal weight the "I" would be darker than the "W."

The invention prints type similar to that of a printing press.

Instead of giving each letter the same amount of space, as is the case on conventional typewriter keys, the device with the unruffled temper varies the space to suit the size of the letters, as in standard type.

It prints bold face type when the proper control is adjusted.

A complete newspaper, except for headlines, could be produced on the typewriter, Mr. SpielVogel said, for it automatically spaces the type to bring each line out even at the right as well as at the left margin.

Mr. SpielVogel said he had obtained permission from the Federal Government to license prospective manufacturers of the invention.

Old Dobbin Suffers 'Demotion' in Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—The old Army mule isn't what he used to be—and neither is the Army horse.

Trucks and tractors have replaced the animals which used to pull supply wagons and field guns until the Army now has only 21,674 horses and mules compared with 39,461 ten years ago.

The mule has been less able to keep his place than the horse. In 1927 the Army had 11,674 draft mules. Now, statistics of the remount branch show, there are only 3542 left.

The number of riding horses has dropped from 19,047 to 13,123; of draft horses, from 5849 to 2955, and of pack and riding mules from 2891 to 2024.

Bulgarian Authors Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—It is as though all the Bulgarian authors suddenly had a common birthday. And they received a very substantial present, too. For the Ministry of Public Instruction ordered the book publishers to pay substantial rewards for past works to 60 poets, novelists and short story writers.

The chief source of profit for Bulgarian publishers is textbooks, since they are sold in scores of thousands of copies, while 2000 copies represent a good sale for other books. In textbooks on Bulgarian literature there are naturally many citations from classic Bulgarian writers, including many living authors.

But for these citations from published works the authors got no remuneration. So they complained to the Ministry and the Ministry, of course, appointed a committee. The committee speedily reported—for there were authors on it—and the ministry decided that the writers must be paid 200 whole levs a page. That's more than $2.

So all 60 distinguished authors began to cull textbooks. And they made big piles of clippings. One famous young writer collected 110—of which many were of several pages. This made a pleasing sum, and inasmuch as textbooks are published anew every three years there are bright prospects for the future.

Prison Investigation Ordered in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21—Appointment of a commission to make a thorough investigation of prison conditions in Maryland has been announced by Gov. Harry W. Nice following charges of gross neglect of the sanitary welfare of the inmates of these institutions.

A report by a grand jury, headed by Robert E. Vining, was strongly condemnatory of present practices.

The Governor's order affects only state institutions, but Baltimore's jails will also be studied by the commission through the co-operation of Mayor Howard W. Jackson.

New York Dairymen Ask More for Milk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21—New York milk distributors were buffeted from two sides today, by farm groups demanding larger returns from their dairies and consumer organizations threatening opposition to higher prices for dairy products.

Observers of the situation held that dairymen would receive an increase of from 30 to 40 cents a hundred-weight for their raw products and that a cent a quart would be added to the retail price of milk in New York City.

Dairymen meanwhile set Sept. 1 as the date for a milk strike should distributors fail to meet their demands for $2.40 a hundred-weight for milk rather than the $2 paid this month. Higher feed and wage costs, they said, made a price increase imperative.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

City and Factory Become the 'School's' Textbooks

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Exploring American Industry And Studying a Big City

The 'Explorers' School' Visits Factories, Makes Friends With New York and Does Some Thinking

Americanizing Young Americans—8

By Mary Rooker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The children of the Explorers' School had been living for three years outside their own country. In China they had often watched hand weaving, the patient work on cloisonné, the handling of silver, the making of intricate embroidery, artificial flowers, and other things. They had never seen power looms at work, nor factories turning out their finished products almost without the touch of human hands. As they drove through the country, they were quick to note factories—sometimes gaunt, dreary blots on the landscape; sometimes attractive, well-landscaped, well-built, well-lighted buildings.

Almost without exception, the industrial plants of the latter type welcomed visitors, and provided for their convenience guides who would explain whatever might be queried, and who made the students feel that the company desired to have them come and see and study. Frequently such factories were especially proud of the working conditions of their employees and of their relations to the people working for them. As, during the period of these explorations, each day's paper was full of the differences between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and of the use of the sit-down strike as a weapon, the Girl and Boy were constantly on the look-out for signs of peace and understanding between laborers and their employers.

Two Sides Realized

It was when driving through the villages of coal miners and through "Company Towns" where the miserable houses were all alike in drabness and disrepair that these young idealists began to realize that this question, as all others, had two sides.

One of their most pleasant experiences in visiting factories was at Battle Creek, where they explored a vast establishment which makes breakfast food. From the beginning when they looked at the portrait of the founder of the company, to the end, when they emerged with their arms full of tiny sample boxes, they were interested in what they saw.

Another day, at Detroit, the Boy was given his choice of automobile plants to visit. This day's lesson in modern industrialism required stamina from those who embarked on its study. The buildings were so tremendous, the machines so varied, the noise so deafening, that it took all one's wits to keep from feeling lost in a meaningless confusion of too-loud sound and too-rapid activity. But the School realized that this was only one of many such places where thousands of men are working, and that when understood, it was not a chaos, but a place of order and efficiency. The group watched specialists make tests of materials and products, saw the parts assembled into complete cars, saw the handling of molten steel and of upholstery fabrics.

At the end of several hours, they came out to their car and looked at it. No longer was it an almost-human friend of the family. It was a miraculous synthesis of accurately-tested strong parts, carefully-made tiny parts, efficiently-assembled driving parts, expertly planned "for looks" parts. The Boy sighed, and wished he had an old car to take to pieces and try to put together again.

A Great City For Classroom

During this year's traveling-study, "School" visited almost all of the hundred largest cities of the country. In some ways they were all alike; on the other hand each had some unique characteristic of history, setting, products, community activities, or local color. For several reasons the most extensive explorations of urban ways were made in New York.

First of all, the group went to the top of the Empire State Building. After the School's first excited runnings from side to side to see a big ship coming into the harbor, the George Washington Bridge, the Statue of Liberty, the Faculty began a personally conducted tour, as if around a vast Panorama painted by a super-human creator of modernistic murals. First she made sure that the children were properly oriented. They distinguished Manhattan, the Bronx, the Jersey cities, the Hudson, the East River, Brooklyn, Long Island, the islands of the harbor.

Coming down to details, they sought out their own hotel, and the arteries of traffic from its vicinity to points of interest. With the aid of maps they selected and traced the route of "their" Fifth Avenue bus, the subway line that ran nearest their stopping place, and the great arterial highway leading toward the north and to West Point. They jotted down the best way to go from their center of exploration to the Battery, Grant's Tomb, the Museum of Natural History, and other important points. Finally, before coming down out of the heights, they reviewed what they had read and heard about the history of the city and points nearby. "You know," said the Boy, "I feel as if I know this city already, and I think I can go around by myself if I need to."

And Then From the Water

Having looked at the city from the air, the next plan was to study it from the water. The "School" rode ferries to New Jersey and back, went out to the Statue of Liberty, circumnavigated Manhattan Island, and went by ferry to Staten Island. This last trip especially delighted the Scotch proclivities of the Girl. "I never did see anywhere where I could go so far and see so much for one nickel. I feel as if I had almost gone to sea and back again. This is the best way to get off and look at the famous skyline. Mother, you will have to admit that skyline looks like a hundred fairy castles piled on one hill."

Then came the explorations by land. From the top of a bus they observed the crowded motor traffic, the hurrying pedestrians, the shop windows, in Olympian leisure and detachment. They rode south. They rode north. But eventually the "Student Body" began to wish to be part of the crowd. So, at the rush hour, they made their way, accompanied by the Faculty, along congested streets, and home by the subway, hanging each to his strap, jostled and breathless, but beginning to realize how many people live, and go to and from work in the largest city in the world.

Museums And Stars

Indoors the opportunities for study (here meaning the process of wanting to know something and finding out) were literally endless. The Boy was fascinated with the Museum of Science and Industry in Radio City. For hours he walked along, patiently and with the utmost interest pushing every button which was pushable. The Girl, in the Metropolitan, lingered in the Early American Wing, delighted in period furnishings and costumes found in many exhibits, loitered poring over cases of ancient jewelry, sat in the court of the reproduction of a dwelling of Pompeii, and amused herself and the Faculty by spending a long time in the display of Chinese porcelains.

But for both, the best of all was the Museum of Natural History. They went again and again. They became so "naturalized" that they needed no guide to tell them where to go to see habitat groups of birds, or groups of animals showing adaptation to environment or climate. And "close by was another favorite teacher and school—the Planetarium. Big-eyed, they watched and listened during demonstrations and lectures there. As they came out one time, the Girl said, "I feel as if I had almost too much perspective. I'm so little I can't find myself."

Aware of Many Lands in One

The Pater took them to see Wall Street and the Bowery, along Park Avenue and to streets lined with tenements. They ate in Chinatown, at a Japanese restaurant, in a Bavarian Rathskeller, in places specializing in German, or Jewish, or Russian, or French, or Norwegian food. They saw Irish policemen and Italian push-cart venders. They saw and heard "Carmen" at the Metropolitan and "Captains Courageous" at a cinema.

There were many days full of many things. The Boy summed up: "It was not necessary for us to go around the world to see how people lived. If you know where to find it, just about everybody and everything can be found in our own country."

The final chapter of this year's work with the two students of the Explorers' High School and their wise Faculty and Friend will appear next Saturday, concluding this series of nine Saturday articles.

Photo by Hugh Seaton

Wing of Model Infant School at Street, a Town in Somerset, England, Near Glastonbury

Schools Set in Green

Leafy Playgrounds to Soften Shrill Young Voices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Street, Somerset, Eng.

The hard shriek and the metallic voice of the modern child have far more connection with the school playground than is realised.

Not far from world-famed Glastonbury Tor there is a little town whose wise city fathers have built a model Infant Council School. Strange to say this school, to which pilgrimages are made from far and near by those interested in education, cost little more than the average ugly "contractor's school." Yet it is so utterly different as to belong to another world.

A one-story building in white stucco with round-arched windows, it has more the cheerful atmosphere of Italy or California than that of England. Yet it is not out of keeping, and very, very practical. Set around three sides of a square, it encloses a green quadrangle centered by a lily pool. The dignity and quiet that ordered put it in a separate class from the ordinary town and country school—often far more costly structures, treated with so much less practical imagination.

Gardens and Green Lawns

Cypresses and lovely elms throw up the beauty of the building, standing in its own green parklet. On one side is a wide space of grass for organized games, and on other sides smaller irregular spaces suitable for younger children. Enclosing the greens are landscaped groups and masses of flowering trees and shrubs, always interesting and beautiful, and requiring almost no attention. On another side is a strip of tiny gardens for the little ones. All this accomplished in a smallish irregular field site, at no greater cost than many a tarred or concreted abomination.

The effect on the children is obvious, and the headmistress testifies it was apparent within a week or two. To exchange the harsh, dusty, hard, depressing surroundings of the average school and street for such a green setting is to give back to these boys and girls something of their old heritage of field and hedge; to cradle the sensitive child-thought in surroundings in which delicate imaginings, soft sweet voices, quiet manners, full fresh breathing, and natural play may bring to fruition their rightful dower of pleasant manhood and womanhood.

Value of Such Surroundings

How little we realize the value of such immediate surroundings in the formation of quiet good manners and calm behavior, the lack of which we so often deplore. The sky, the green, the fresh plant-scented air, the endless forms of plant life react beneficially on the children, and even the older students of college age respond quickly to such surroundings, as was proved by the testimony of the head of a technical school elsewhere, who found that the manners of his students improved on their transfer from the ordinary building to one surrounded by pleasant grounds.

Is this revolution in the surroundings of the average school a costly matter? Certainly not. In choosing the site of any school, space is allowed for playgrounds. Such space is usually paved at considerable expense. The revolution can be effected by taking in double or treble the space, and grassing instead of asphalting or concreting, thus giving a green playground instead of a hard one. The outer portions of the ground should be planted in natural style to give privacy, quiet, space, mystery, beauty, and interest to the school domain.

HUGH SEATON.

Feeding the Hen, an Important Event of the Day

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

X

A Spider and 3 x 8

The class in arithmetic had all trooped gaily off to the Arroyo. All except Lila and Scot and Me.

Lila and Scot hadn't learned 3 x 8, and worse they didn't care if they hadn't. To spur them to effort in learning this essential fact I imposed upon them the sharpest punishment I could devise—absence from their beloved Arroyo till they learned it. The two sat impassive and watched the others trooping off, then Lila settled down to endure while Scot gazed absorbedly into space.

"Scot," I said desperately, "what is 3 x 8?" Quick his hand darted out in the direction he had been gazing, grasped, then returned with a "Here's a spider for you Miss Imelda."

A sudden inspiration came to me. "How many legs has it, Scot?" Both children bent over the creature and counted. "Eight," they said.

"Draw it on the blackboard," I suggested.

Each joined a small circle to a smaller one and after observation fastened eight funny jointed legs to the place where head and body met. (Just a bit of natural science there.)

Just for fun I drew three nice fat figure eights on the board and with great merriment they fastened eight legs on each and counted them and needed no drill to remember that 3 x 8=24.

And they got to go to the Arroyo after all,

And so did I
—After all.

"Miss Imelda."

A Saturday column.

Getting Better Acquainted With Your Bible

A Course of Ten Lessons in Bible Study, conducted by Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, will be held at Hotel Puritan, Boston, Mass., Mondays, October 4 - December 13, 1937, inclusive (with exception of October 11).

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Further inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, Maplewood, N. J.

When Bruce Changed Schools

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Australia.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column has so often given us helpful ideas that we thought we would like to share a happy little incident which happened in connection with the Monitor just recently. My husband's business necessitated our removing to another town, and we had to face the problem of new schools for the children. Our youngest child, a boy ten years old, was sent to the nearest public school. Previously he had attended a small private school, and he found the change to the big school of 350 scholars very difficult. The lessons seemed different, the teacher's methods hard to follow, and as he is a shy boy he did not know how to make friends, but remained aloof and lonely amongst the surging crowd of children in the playground.

In the Monitor of April 10 his father noticed a very interesting article on Sir Francis Drake and the exciting discovery of a brass plate dated 1597 by a young boy cyclist. The article just fitted in with the period of history the boy is doing at present, and we suggested that he take it to his new teacher. But he felt he did not know how to approach her, so I decided this was a good opportunity to call on the teacher myself and have a little talk with her. I found the teacher most understanding and anxious to help her new pupil to be happy. She was very glad to have the article and accepted an invitation to afternoon tea, as I explained we always found it helpful for the children to meet their teachers in the friendly atmosphere of the home. I know many other Monitor readers have found this a good plan, too.

The teacher read the article in the history lesson, and during a free period in the afternoon she put one boy at a desk by himself and sent each boy in turn to ask by him and use the article and illustrations, and Bruce had to answer all their questions and tell them all about it. In this way he made the acquaintance of each student separately—sent them on a new footing of mutual interest and comradeship. I thought this idea of the teacher's quite an inspiration. Once again the Monitor came to our rescue, this time building a happy bridge to friendship with new playmates. (Mrs.) J. W.

[A Saturday Column]

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Some Headway Is Made by Stocks In Short Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Selling tended to dry up in the stock market today but buyers still continued skeptical and price changes in most instances were limited to small fractions.

In unusually slow dealings a few specialties got up a point or so. Numerous issues were at a standstill and minor gains and losses were about fifty-fifty.

Lowering of discount rates in two Federal Reserve Systems brought mild support for United States Government securities. Corporation loans were uneven as were commodities.

Improvement was shown by shares of United States Steel, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, American Smelting, Anaconda, American Chain, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Newport Industries, Foster Wheeler and Crown Cork.

Share gains running to two points or so were shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Vanadium, Republic Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Oliver Farm, Zenith Radio, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, Loew's, American Chain, Paramount, Foster Wheeler, Newport Industries, Radio, National Biscuit, Crown Cork, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Boeing, Public Service of N. J., Texas Corp., and Libby-Owens.

Backward were Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Celanese, Consolidated Edison, Phelps Dodge and Borg Warner.

Dealings were apathetic side from the start. Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

Government Bonds Firmer

Stiffening in Government loans marked a slightly improved bond market today. Gains, which were in the majority, ranged up to 6-32s of a point. Traders attributed the rally to the reduction in discount rates in the Atlanta and Chicago Federal Reserve districts.

In the foreign dollar loan division, Japanese issues steadied after their week long down trek and in spite of the fact that hostilities in China have widened. Japan 6½s climbed around 1¼ while Tokyo Light 6s held fairly steady.

Domestic corporate issues showed signs of improvement along a broad front. Carrier issues, under fire throughout most of the week, took up trail for around fractions to a point. Traders said improvement was on light dealings.

Some financial quarters held the view the upturn in rails was a combination of a purely technical rally and relief over the impending adjournment of Congress. Consideration of the 70-car train bill will go over to the next session.

Industrials were quiet and steady. Pointing higher were American Telephone 3¼s B. & O. 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Western Union 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Foreign issues were generally uneventful and firm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Utilities moved slightly higher in curb exchange trading today, giving a flash of strength to a market which in general tended lower.

Higher were American Superpower, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and United Light & Power "A."

Up also were Consolidated Coppermines and American Cyanamid "B."

Cord Corp. drifted fractionally lower as the market absorbed announcement the banking group dominating the company plans to expand operations.

Axton Fisher "A" was weak, off 1¼ points at one time. Lower also were Lynch Corp. and St. Regis paper.

Wheat Values Rally In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The wheat market staged a quiet rally early today on buying induced partly by indications from abroad that Russia was not dumping wheat into the world trade.

Liverpool prices, while lower, did not decline as much as expected after the tumble yesterday of Chicago wheat to new lows for the season.

Opening ⅜-1¼ higher, September 1.05¼-⅜, December 1.07¼, Chicago wheat later lost much of this upturn. Corn started ⅛ higher to ½ lower, September 94⅛-⅜, December 64⅝-¾, and later showed little change.

Six Roads Report Drop In July Operating Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net operating incomes of the first six railroads to report for July decreased although revenues increased. Earnings of these roads represent about 11 per cent of the total for railroads in this country.

Gross revenues for the reporting roads amounted to $40,020,000 in July, against $38,089,000 in July, 1936, an increase of 5.1 per cent. Combined net operating incomes totaled $7,758,000, against $8,115,000 in July of last year, a decrease of 4.4 per cent.

The six companies reporting include the Chesapeake & Ohio, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Kansas City Southern, Southern Pacific Texas & Pacific and Pere Marquette. In recent months, this group of roads has not shown as favorable a comparison of earnings with last year's levels as have the rail carriers generally.

Inactive Gold Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States Treasury inactive gold fund was $1,295,691,338 as of Aug. 18, an increase of about $3,400,000 over the previous day.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49¼	49	49	Aug19
68¾	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	66	64	64	Aug17
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.90g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	5	25½	24½	25½	Aug20
36	28	Addressograph (1.60)	4	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
48	32	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	Aug20
69¾	64½	Air Reduction (2a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
8¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15½	11	Alaska Juneau (.60a)		11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅝	2⅝	Allegheny	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
58½	37	Allegr pf xr	3	38	38	38	Aug17
50¾	33	Allegr pf 6% ww	2	33	33½	33	
59	34	Allegr pf 6% ww	3	36½	36	36	Aug17
33½	23½	Allegr pr pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Aug18
45⅝	10½	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug18
268¼	215	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	1	234	234	234	—1
17⅛	16½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug20
23½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	9	23½	23	23¼	— ⅜
26⅝	16	Allied Stores (.20a)	17	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug16
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	17	70¾	68½	70	
36⅝	31½	Alpha P Cem (3)	1	35	35	35	Aug17
8¼	4¾	Amal Leather	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝	Aug20
82¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug20
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	2	94	94	94	Aug20
161½	107	Am Ar Ch Del (6½g)	2	160½	160	160½	+1½
41⅝	20½	Am Bank Note (⅝a)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	Aug20
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	2	62¼	62	62¼	Aug20
121	90¼	Am Can (6a)	2	107½	107	107	— ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159½	159½	159½	Aug19
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	4	48	48	48	— ¼
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	79	79	79	Aug20
39	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	23	33½	31½	33¼	+1¼
169	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	148½	148½	148½	Aug20
112	93	Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	Aug18
23½	13¾	Am Colortype	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug19
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	2	23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ¼
33⅞	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	3	26	26	26	
13½	9⅞	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	9	7⅞	8	
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
58⅞	37	Am & For P 6s pf	5	41	40	40	Aug20
68½	45	Am & For P 5½ pf	2	49	48½	48½	— ¼
38½	18½	Am & For P 3 pf	8	21	20¾	20¾	Aug20
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
11¼	5½	Am Hide & Leather	1	7½	7½	7½	
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	44	44	44	Aug17
4⅝	3½	Am Ice	10	3¾	3½	3¾	Aug20
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	20⅝	20	20⅝	Aug20
17¾	13¼	Am International	1	14	14	14	
58⅝	37	Am Locomotive	15	40	38	40	Aug20
125	101½	Am Locomotive pf	1	113	113	113	Aug20
29⅜	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (½g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	Am M & Mot (.45g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug20
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	10	53	53	53	
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug11
21	10½	Am Power & Light	13	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	58	58	58	
73½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	50	50	50	
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	24	31⅛	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	17	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
101⅝	99¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	21	100½	99¾	99¾	Aug20
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	28½	27½	28½	+1¼
2⅝	2¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
106¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	6	82	81½	82	+2
154	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	141½	141½	141½	— ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56⅛	56	56	Aug19
73¼	48⅝	Am Sti Fdry (1½g)	3	54¾	54¼	54¾	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16½	16	16	Aug19
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Aug17
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	127	127	127	Aug17
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23⅝	Aug17
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	169½	169	169¼	+ ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78¾	78⅜	78⅝	Aug19
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	1	79	79	79	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¾	139½	139½	Aug19
20½	11⅞	Am Type Founders	7	13⅜	13	13½	Aug20
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	10	18¼	17⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)			93	93	Aug11
14⅝	7¾	Am Woolen	12	10¾	10½	10⅝	Aug20
78	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	8	68⅛	66	66⅝	Aug20
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	8	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾4g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug19
99½	47¼	Anaconda (1¾g)	42	58⅜	57	58⅜	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	6	23½	23	23½	Aug20
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	26	26	Aug20
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Aug19
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	8	108½	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	9	12¼	12	12¼	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pf (6)	7	91	90½	91	—1
126	96	Armour IL pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug17
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	5	63	62½	62½	+ ⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	Aug19
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
1	82⅛	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82⅞	82½	82¾	Aug20
126	113	Assd D G 2 pf (3½g)			112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	3	76½	76½	76½	
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	96½	96½	Aug18
51	44¼	Atl Coast Line	6	50	50	50	+ ½
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	25	24	24	Aug19
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	8	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug1-
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	Aug20
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	2	80¼	80	80	Aug20
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Aug19
36⅜	13½	Auburn Auto	14	16	15¾	16	+ ½
9½	5⅜	Austin Nichols	1	5½	5½	5⅞	Aug20
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	4⅜	Baldwin Loco	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd		5	4⅞	5	
23⅜	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	8	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	5	99	99	99	Aug18
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	8	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
47⅜	27⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Aug19
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (½g)	5	30	29½	29½	Aug20
32	22	Barker Bros	2	27	26½	26½	Aug19
35½	23½	Barnsdall (1)	4	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	15⅝	15	15	Aug20
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Aug20
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	113½	112½	112½	Aug13
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	Aug20
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	Aug 4
3½	1½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
23⅜	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.33⅓g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
62¾	47⅛	Best & Co (2½a)	3	58	58	58	Aug20
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	15	98½	97½	98½	+1
20	17	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118½	118½	Aug20
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	62	62	62	Aug20
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	4	26¾	26½	26½	Aug20
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Aug20
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	7	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅜
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	45⅝	45	45⅞	+ ⅜
25	23½	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	23⅝	23½	23½	Aug20
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	4	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
49¾	38⅛	Borg-Warner (2)	10	47	46½	46½	— ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	2	9	9	9	Aug17
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35⅞	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
33¼	1a	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	9	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	30⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	4	45½	44½	45½	+ ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	48	48	48	Aug20
41¾	37⅜	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38⅛	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	18	18⅜	18⅛	Aug20
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	18	19	18¾	18⅞	
102¼	59¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
52⅜	36½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	38½	38½	38½	Aug20
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	Aug20
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	18¾	17½	17½	Aug20
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	14	18¼	17⅞	18	Aug20
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	5	35	34¼	34¼	Aug20
68¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
18¾	13⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	3	29	28¾	29	
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	
18¾	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	17½	17½	17½	
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅜	Byers Co	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1¾a)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	—1
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 26
3⅜	2⅜	Calahan Z-Ld	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	12	15¼	15	15½	+ ⅜
57⅞	34	Campbell Wy (1)	10	51	50½	51	
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
17⅜	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Aug20
18⅛	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug18
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	Aug19
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
101⅝	138	Case (J I)	3	174¾	172	174¾	+2¾
100	88	Caterpil Tractr (2)	8	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
108⅛	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Aug20
41⅜	38¾	Celanese (1½g)	17	38	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
118	108½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Aug19
449¼	345½	Celotex (.80g)	5	39¾	37	37½	Aug20
39⅛	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	30½	30½	30½	Aug20
13⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41⅞	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	Aug18
34⅜	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13	13	13	Aug19
14½	8¼	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	6	72	72	72	+ ¾
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Aug19
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (3)	2	55	55	55	Aug20
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	Aug20
68⅞	40⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	3	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅞
100	80¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	Aug19
90¼	68¼	Ches Corp (3)	9	6.	86¼	86½	Aug20
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2½			Aug19
13⅞	6⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Aug19
6⅝		Chi & N W	1	5½	5¼	5¼	
19⅛	8¼	Chi & N W pf	41	10¾	10¼	10¾	Aug20
3	2	Chi Gt West	2	2	2	2	
10¼	8⅜	Chi Gt West pf	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
33	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	4	25½	24⅝	24⅝	Aug20
3⅛	1⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	1½	1½	1½	
7¾	3¼	Chi M St P & P rct	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
42¾	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Aug20
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Aug20
6⅜	3⅞	C R I & P 6% ct	2	5½	5½	5½	Aug18
10¼	4¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug20
27½	13¾	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	8	14	13¾	13¾	Aug19

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22¼	15⅝	Chick Cot Oil	1	17	17	17	+ ½
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Aug20
138½	94	Chrysler (5g)	20	113⅞	113¼	113½	+ ⅝
21⅝	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	Aug20
10⅝	6⅝	City Storge	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
48	22¼	Clark Equip't (1.80g)	1	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
48½	33	Clev Graph Br (1g)	13	48½	48	48	Aug20
39⅝	23⅝	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	29⅝	29	29	Aug20
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	153½	151½	151½	—2½
98	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	88	88	88	Aug13
115	100⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	6	109⅜	108	108⅜	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug16
82¾	67½	Coll & Alt (6g)	1	81	81	81	Aug20
81⅞	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	34⅝	34½	34½	Aug20
32	28	Columb B S A (1.60g)	1	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	Aug20
31½	28	Columb B S B (1.60g)	1	29	29	29	Aug20
90⅛	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	94	94	94	Aug20
39½	30⅛	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	6	35½	35¼	35½	Aug20
40⅛	38¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	41	41	41	Aug20
138¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	120	118½	118½	Aug20
69¼	46¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	53⅝	53	53	Aug20
116	100	Coml Credit pf (6½)	2	107½	107	107	Aug18
80¼	61⅝	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	63¼	63¼	63¼	Aug20
130	103⅞	Coml I Tr ov pf (6½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Aug20
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	9	16	13⅝	13⅝	
108	80	Comwith & Sou	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	Aug20
19⅛	11½	Conde Nast	1	13	13	13	Aug19
45½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33⅝	19⅞	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	Aug20
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
13¼	8⅝	Consol Coal	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
49⅞	31½	Consol Edison (1½g)	7	35⅝	35½	36⅛	— ⅛
108	89⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103⅞	103¾	103½	+ ⅛
9¾	2½	Consol Film	1	2½	2½	2⅝	Aug19
18⅜	10	Consol Film pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
13½	8½	Consol Laundries	1	8¼	8½	8½	Aug20
17⅛	14½	Consol Oil (.80a)	40	15½	15	15	
106⅞	104	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Aug10
10⅞	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	Aug20
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	7	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
92½	92½	Consumers P pf (4½)	9	92½	92½	92½	Aug16
37⅜	30⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	7	37½	37⅜	37⅝	
27⅝	18⅛	Cont Baking A	17	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅜
6½	3⅛	Cont Baking B	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
109⅝	81	Cont Baking pf (8)	5	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
89½	80	Cont Can (3)	5	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ⅛
35¾	18½	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	19	19	19	Aug19
45⅝	38⅝	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	37½	37½	37½	Aug20
3¾	3	Cont Motor	1	3½	3½	3½	
40	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	29	Cont Steel (1)	9	29⅞	29½	29⅞	Aug20
17⅜	10	Copper Range Co	1	12	12	12	Aug20
78⅛	55	Copperweld Steel	3	57	56½	56½	— ½
55	44	Corn Exch Bk Tr	1	44	44	44	Aug11
39¼	24½	Corn Products (3)	2	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
71¼

Business and Industry

Some Retailers Experiencing Best Demand of the Season

Commerce and Finance

Chicago, Atlanta Reserve Rate Cut From 2 to 1½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Reduction in the discount rates of the regional Reserve Banks at Chicago and Atlanta, Ga., from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent have been approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, effective Aug. 21.

This move carries forward the Reserve System's easy-money policy and makes money more readily available in connection with seasonal crop movements and expanding business. The action also is intended to remove some of the pressure from the New York and Cleveland banks, where the discount rates have been 1½ per cent for some time, by assisting the member banks in other sections to utilize credit available directly in their own districts.

Reduction of the excess reserves to around $750,000,000 by the action of the Reserve Board in raising reserve requirements, and the fact that the excess reserves are distributed preponderantly in the country banks, also influenced the cut in rates.

Financing in Sight

The rate action comes just before the Federal Treasury will be faced by a major financing operation, with $817,483,500 of Treasury notes to be refinanced on Sept. 15, probably through exchanges for other securities, either bonds or notes, and an accumulation of $350,000,000 of Treasury bills falling due. Although it was indicated that the move in the direction of lower discount rates at some of the regional banks was not taken because of this, it apparently will be helpful by tending to keep the money rates easy.

Concerning the general needs of agriculture and business, the board felt that the move would keep the discount rate in closer relation with the prevailing rates and encourage the member banks to use their funds to meet customers' needs.

Other Cuts May Come

The discount rate has been 1½ per cent at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York since Feb. 2, 1934, and at the Cleveland bank since May 11, 1935, and 2 per cent in the other regional banks, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco. The advisability of reduction to 1½ per cent in several of the banks has been under consideration for some time and, while no confirmation could be obtained at the Federal Reserve Board, it is probable that at least some of the banks on the 2 per cent discount basis will follow the Chicago and Atlanta banks soon in adopting the 1½ per cent rate.

Board's Statement

The board's statement says in part:

"The reduction in discount rates, which have had little or no practical effect during the period when excess reserves were abnormally large and widely distributed throughout the system, brings the rates into closer relation within the interest rate structure generally prevailing, and affords to member banks the benefit of rates, on advances made by the Federal Reserve Bank, which are in line wtih those available in the money market. During the extended period when excess reserves of the banking system were between two and three billions of dollars, the occasion did not arise except in rare instances for member banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks, and the discount rates were accordingly inoperative as a practical matter.

"It is the board's view, therefore, that at this time the Federal Reserve System can best discharge its public responsibility and promote the continuance of recovery by making it possible for member banks to obtain accommodation from Federal Reserve Banks at rates which will encourage them to employ their funds to meet the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce."

Timber Firm Plans New Sulphide Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Construction of a new 200-ton sulphide mill on the Big Pic river, Thunder Bay district, by the General Timber Company of Port Arthur is announced by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario. The cost will between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000.

The complete output of the mill will go to the Marathon Paper Company of Rothschild, Wis., it is understood, the General Timber Company being one of those concerns which was granted the right to cut for export under the new policy of the Hepburn Government. A minimum expenditure of $2,500,00 is provided for under the 21-year agreement which was reached by the company and the Government and ratified by order-in-council recently. Engineers are already in the area to locate a site for the mill.

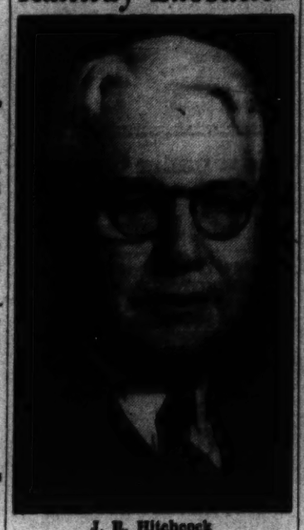
Globe Knitting Works Common Stock Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A syndicate is offering publicly 55,000 shares of Globe Knitting Works common stock at $13 a share. Gray McFawn & Co. and Conroy & Co., Inc., head the syndicate, which includes J. H. Petter & Co. Proceeds of the issue will be devoted to retirement of all of the company's 7 per cent preferred stock and to provide additional working capital.

Globe Knitting Works was organized in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1897. As shown in the prospectus, sales of the company in 1936 totaled $2,900,000, resulting in net income of $242,000, after taxes including surtax on undistributed profits.

Railway Executive



J. R. Hitchcock

General Manager of Santa Fe's Coast Lines, New Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Three Transcontinental Railroads

Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal Contracts Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Contracts for the new $10,000,000 union passenger terminal here have been awarded. This assures completion of the long-awaited project "sometime the latter part of 1938," according to J. R. Hitchcock, general manager of Santa Fe's coast lines, and new chairman of the Board of Managers of the three transcontinental railroads.

He succeeds F. H. Knickerbocker of the Union Pacific, who has been transferred to Seattle, Wash.

"Contract for the construction of the main building has been let, train sheds are being constructed, plans for track work have been completed, and some of the material ordered," Chairman Hitchcock says.

Of the $10,000,000, $9,000,000 were contributed by the railroads and $1,000,000 came from the city, aided by a 30 per cent PWA grant, according to Lloyd Aldrich, city engineer.

In addition, the terminal, which was begun in 1933, will include a $2,900,000 post office, about to be built at the Civic Center layout.

U. S. Buys World Farm Products Of $1,539,239,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The world sold the United States farm products valued at $1,539,239,000 in the 1937 fiscal year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This was an increase of nearly $400,000,000 over the previous 12 months when the figure was $1,140,727,000.

A similar compilation last week of farm exports for the same period showed a decline of about $30,000,000 for the last year to a total of $732,839,000.

Imports of farm products classed as competitive with those produced in the United States were valued at $782,862,000 for the period ending June 30, 1937, compared with $578,961,000 for 1934-36. These included meats, grains, sugar, wool, cotton and similar products.

The value of non-competitive agricultural imports, such as coffee, tea, bananas, spices and rubber, was $862,226,000 compared with $493,327,000 a year earlier.

The Bureau said many of the imports gains "may be attributed almost entirely to the unusual droughts in the United States in 1934 and 1936 which reduced domestic supplies and raised prices."

Port of New York $15,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by National City Bank has been awarded $15,000,000 of 3¼ per cent 40-year general and refunding Port of New York Authority bonds with a bid of 99.5179. Net interest cost to the Port Authority was 3.261 per cent.

Proceeds of the port authority issue will be used to finance construction of the Lincoln-Midtown Hudson River Tunnel, and to refund various obligations.

Hudson Sales in August Highest for Eight Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Sales of the Hudson Motor Car Company for the first half of August were higher than for any corresponding period in the last eight years, William R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales, reported. "Our total sales for the first two weeks of August were 4644 cars," Mr. Tracy said. "This is over 20 per cent higher than sales of the same period last year, and in fact exceeds the sale during the same period for every year back to 1929.

"There is every indication for a continuation of fine sales volume throughout the late summer and fall. Our retail sales in the United States for the two weeks ended Aug. 14 exceed the sales made during the two first full weeks in July. From all parts of the country we are receiving reports of good crop expectations with fine prices for farm products. This will be an important influence in maintaining the present strong demand for our cars."

Garlock Packing Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Garlock Packing Company, and subsidiaries, makers of mechanical packings, with a plant at Palmyra, N. Y., and branches in the South and West, for the six months ended June 30 last, report net profit of $659,814, before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $3.15 a common share, against $451,102, after the profits surtax, or $2.15 a share, in the like 1936 period.

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hot weather was advantageous to the retail business during the past week with some merchants experiencing the briskest demand of the season, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

While clearance events were well patronized, continues the report, August promotions of furs, furniture, and homewares took second place to Summer merchandise in consumer buying. In addition to women's and children's lightweight apparel and shoes, clothes for school and college moved well. Men's suits, shirts, and furnishings turned more active, and the call for vacationists' needs was unlimminished. Orders for electric fans frequently exceeded the supply, and the sales rise in portable air-conditioning units was extended. Approach of the price-advance date spurred automobile buying.

"Merchandise that would contribute to a more comfortable endurance of the unrelieved high temperatures was brought at such an accelerated rate that all of the leading centers of distribution went beyond their sales of the week previous," continues the survey, "the increase varying from 3 to 6 per cent. Gains from the previous year's level also started to widen, the rise in the estimated volume of retail distribution over the corresponding 1936 week lengthening to 8 to 20 per cent, taking the country as a whole. The advance for the week lifted the total for the New England States 6 to 15 per cent over last year's. With apparel and furniture leading, the margin for the East over a year ago was extended to 8 to 18 per cent.

"Unexpected spurt in buying in the Middle West pushed the average over 1936 to 12 to 20 per cent, with some cities exceeding the top figure. As oppressive heat combined with strikes prevented a sizable gain in the Northwest, the advantage over last year was reduced to 12 to 16 per cent. Despite the enlarged sales for the week in the South, comparison with the mounting total a year ago was cut to 10 to 18 per cent. For the Southwest, the spread was unchanged at 15 to 30 pes cent. Although strikes kept retail stores closed at some centers, sales were up moderately for the week on the Pacific Coast and 8 to 16 per cent over last year's.

Wholesale Volume Reduced

"Rapid reduction of retailers' inventories of Summer merchandise brightened the outlook for a surge in buying next month, but contributed little to wholesale activity for the week. With many stores yet to acquire the major portion of their Fall requirements, commitments were postponed further, as price weakness appeared, and developments were lacking to encourage advance covering.

"With the exception of the few centers, where retailers lingered in the markets, following trade shows, few increases were recorded for the week, which reduced to 10 to 18 per cent the gain in wholesale volume over that of the corresponding 1936 period. Recorder totals were restricted by stock depletion in some lines," concludes the report.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Aug. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended August 14, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance followed the slight decline of last week and placed the composite index at 87.5 per cent of the 1926 average. The general wholesale price level is 0.3 per cent below a month ago and 7.9 per cent above a year ago.

Three of the 10 major group classifications—farm products, foods, and metals and metal products—increased. Hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and textile products declined and fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and the miscellaneous commodity group remained unchanged from last week's levels.

Largely due to the influence of agricultural commodity prices, raw material prices advanced 0.4 per cent during the week.

Commodity Groups	Aug. 14 1937	Aug. 7 1937	Aug. 15 1936	Aug. 17 1935
Farm products	87.5	86.9	83.6	80.3
All Commodities	87.5	87.4	81.1	80.5
Foods	86.5	86.3	82.6	85.4
Hides & leath. prod.	108.6	109.1	94.3	90.1
Textile products	76.9	77.4	70.6	70.5
Fuel & light'g matls.	78.9	78.9	76.9	75.4
Metals & met prod.	95.5	95.4	86.3	85.8
Building materials	96.7	96.7	96.9	85.1
Chemicals and drugs	82.0	82.4	79.2	78.7
H'furnishing goods	92.7	93.8	82.5	91.7
Miscellaneous	77.4	77.4	71.1	67.2
Raw materials	85.2	84.9	81.1	1/
Semim'ufactured art.	86.5	86.5	75.5	1/
Finished products	89.1	89.1	82.2	1/
All com'odities other than farm prod.	87.5	87.5	80.6	80.5
All com'odities other than farm prod. and foods	86.0	86.0	79.6	78.6

1/ Not computed.

25 Chicago Stocks Move Up 6.07 P. C. During Year

CHICAGO—Market value of $1,041,600,750 was attached to 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange as of the close of business Aug. 14, an increase of $26,889,000, or 2.65 per cent as compared with $1,014,711,750, the market value at the close of the previous week, according to Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 issues had a market value of $981,992,375 indicating an increase during the year of $59,608,375, or 6.07 per cent.

Raybestos Increases Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., has voted a dividend of 50 cents a share. On March 15 and June 15, last, dividends of 37½ cents each were disbursed.

Long-Present Wall St. Problem To Fore Again By Gay Report

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The long-standing contention between Wall Street and Washington over the kind of a stock market that should exist has been revived by the president of the New York Stock Exchange.

The memorandum which Charles R. Gay appended to his annual report courteously but firmly implied that present SEC regulations, particularly those aimed at the floor trader, delay business recovery. Mr. Gay at great length went into the familiar problem of thin markets, stock market "liquidity," the merits of speculation, and the whole nexus of problems now arising out of federal regulation of security trading.

This came as somewhat of a surprise here. Wall Street has become accustomed to a dignified silence on the part of the exchange, except for occasional but somewhat abstract discussions of "liquidity" in Mr. Gay's public speeches. This week's analysis was direct and to the point.

Still, there was little reason for surprise. At least two recent developments here have turned the spotlight onto the low volume of trading. One, of course, was the Pierce Committee recommendation for higher brokerage fees, which revived discussions of whether the volume of trading has not "permanently" shrunk. The other was the sudden expansion in the news of off-the-exchange stock deals, where brokerage houses had found the market too thin to bear the weight of a few thousand shares of leading securities, and had to obtain permission of Exchange authorities to shop them around in "secondary distribution."

Mr. Gay was pretty obviously referring to this in the statement, which gives a cue to his whole thesis. He said:

"Evidence accumulates that the quality of the market has been seriously affected. With much concern I note the continuance of narrow, illiquid markets in which wide spreads between bid and asked quotations prevail and in which comparatively small volumes of buying or selling create undue fluctuations in prices. Almost daily, situations are called to my attention wherein it is impossible to buy or sell reasonable amounts of stock at reasonable prices. Orders which, a few years ago, could have been executed within a few minutes or a few hours now require days and sometimes weeks."

Backing for the Gay View

Not long ago the monthly bulletin of the New York Stock Exchange published some figures, reproduced in a recent analysis, which illustrate this point and show how thin is the ice in the market of today. The Exchange economist took 24 representative trading days in 1936-1937 and 24 in 1930-1931. Half showed advancing prices, half declining prices. Then he reckoned how many thousand shares of stock it took to drive a price down a point, or up a point, in the two periods.

The results for Westinghouse give an extreme example of the findings. In the old days, 16,900 shares of WX were traded for every point the stock advanced. In the present-day market, only 1900 were bought for each point advance. And in the 12 days of falling markets in 1930-1931, 26,800 shares were laid on the line for each point the stock sank, while in the less sturdy market of the last year only 800 shares weighed the stock down a point.

This was extreme. But on the average for 30 leading stocks it took little more than half as much buying in 1936-1937 to push a stock up a point as it did seven years ago, and considerably less than a third as much selling to push it down a point. These figures were used by Mr. Gay as one of his two prime exhibits.

Mr. Gay's complete thesis was an elaborate one. Quoting him it was:

"At the present time a point has been reached where expansion of productive capacity on a large scale is essential if advances in general living standards are to be sustained . . . government investment of deficit-created funds in non-productive consumption must be replaced by private investment in productive wealth . . . there can be little doubt that the one condition most essential to ready investment by the many in the productive wealth of the nation is the prompt convertibility of the stock or bond representing that investment into cash. . . . Funds are invested irrevocably by the people as a whole in the creation of real wealth. . . . But the welfare of the individual requires the two-way process of investment and subsequent withdrawal by the only available means —resale of the security to another who has funds available for the purpose. . . . Since stock prices are subject to wide fluctuations, . . . it is of the utmost importance to the investor to be able to withdraw his funds promptly upon making his decision. Delay exposes him to new risks. . . . There is historical evidence that a general relationship exists between the breadth and activity of the market for stocks and the extent to which new securities for wealth production purposes have been marketed."

In short, Mr. Gay's argument is the essential argument for the existence of security markets—that business cannot grow without selling stocks and bonds to investors, and investors will not buy stocks and bonds unless there is a firm market where they can sell them.

To support this thesis, Mr. Gay presents a chart, drawn up by the Exchange economist, showing, since 1919 (a) the volume of stock trading, and (b) the annual total of new stock issues. They ride the roller-coaster of depression and boom almost arm in arm.

Strictures on Financing

"No fair-minded person," says Mr. Gay, "would assert that this evidence is wholly conclusive. But neither can the fair-minded person fail to be impressed by the undeniable existence and closeness of the indicated relationship."

From this, Mr. Gay draws the "tentative conclusion that a substantial increase in the volume of new stock issues is unlikely unless the breadth and activity of the present stock market show a substantial increase." Of course the reverse conclusion is also tentatively possible, namely, that stock turnover won't get more active until new stock issues swell in volume. But it isn't as convincing. As everybody knows, stock rights are usually taken up on rising, active markets. Financing on falling, fallen, or inactive markets is poor business.

Next, Mr Gay implies that the thinness of the market is largely due to government restriction on the floor trader and the specialist. In describing the service these men render to the investor, he says:

"The short-term dealer in a market, by being ready to buy or sell at the going price, bridges over the inconvenience of time and price and minimizes the risk of ownership. He outbids the indifferent buyer and undersells the reluctant seller. His act has the effect of transmitting through a span of time the urgent selling of one instant to meet the eager buying of another.

". . . Suggestions for the restriction of this type of activity, except when directed at . . . manipulation or misrepresentation, must rest upon the assumption that (it is undesirable). . . . However . . . it is difficult to understand how, uneconomic methods aside, such activity can exist in any undesirable degree. . . . The volume of desirable professional short-term dealing is fundamentally self-determinative by profit incentive and competition . . . Inadequate performance . . . creates profit opportunities. . . . Too great a devotion of capital and enterprise to the function intensifies the competition, diminishes the profit, and forces out the less efficient."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British note circulation has two peaks a year, the lesser on August Bank Holiday, and the greater at Christmas time. In recent years the "Record Note Circulation" headline has gone up with each successive peak. The return of the Bank of England for August 4, 1937, shows a note circulation of £503.8 millions, almost £30 millions higher than for the corresponding period a year ago. And by next Christmas, after a fall during the intervening months, note circulation may reach yet another record level of possibly £520 millions.

The Bank of England is required to make a distinction between an Issue department and a Banking department which is now more or less meaningless. The return for August 4 shows the following figures for the Issue Department:

Notes issued:—	
In circulation	503.9
In banking dept.	22.5
	526.4
Government debt	11.0
Other Govt. securities	185.8
Other securities	9.2
Fiduciary Issue	200.0
Gold coin and bullion	320.4
	526.4

The argument is that the bank may issue up to 200 millions of notes without other backing than gilt-edged securities; this is the "fiduciary issue." Up to last year it stood at 260 millions, to which level it may again be increased without any legislation. In theory the inability of the bank to exceed this fiduciary issue without having gold to back all excess is a check on its operations; but in fact the legal requirement is suspended in moments of need.

The statement shows that on August 4 the fiduciary issue plus gold came to 526.4 millions; of this 503.9 millions was notes in circulation, leaving a balance of 22.5 millions which was transferred to the banking department. The statement for the banking department on the same day was:

Proprietors capital	14.6
Rest (or surplus)	3.6
Public deposits (meaning government deposits)	9.8
Other deposits:	
bankers	95.5
others	36.9
	160.4
Government securities	110.2
Other securities and discounts and advances	26.6
Notes	22.5
Gold and silver coin	1.1
	160.4

securities will be changed from Banking department to Issue department. This will enable notes to be issued in excess of the amount required for circulation, which will leave a surplus to be transferred to the banking department, which will prevent the Proportion from vanishing. And the whole formal manoeuver will be meaningless.

Amalgamation Feasible

In the past, before the new monetary system was invented, the bank might have had to protect itself by raising bank rate, and curtailing the credit base, for in those days gold could be taken out of the system at the will of the buyer. With the present system of monetary control there seems no reason for not amalgamating both departments of the bank, and presenting each week a consolidated statement.

In his recently published "Retail Distribution: A critical analysis" Mr. Henry Smith has produced some fascinating evidence on the shopkeeping business which contrasts strongly with the trends in manufacturing industry. In manufacturing there is a fairly steady trend toward greater efficiency, technological improvements, and greater output per worker.

Evidence of recent changes can be seen in the reports now being published of the Fifth Census of Production, 1935. Incidentally the value of these reports is very much reduced by the delay in publication, and the infrequency of the census taking. The preliminary report for the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicle industries for example shows a net output, or value added in manufacture, of £246.6 millions in 1935 against £229.9 millions in 1930.

The numbers employed in 1935 were 1,061,691 against 1,074,749 in 1930; and the net output per person employed grew from £214 in 1930 to 227 in 1935.

Number of Shops Growing

There are now some 500,000 shops in Great Britain and some 2,000,000 people employed in retail trade. The number of shops is growing rapidly, far more rapidly, in fact, than the population. The vast majority of these shops is very small; and the average daily turnover is as low as £10.

Mr. Smith shows that almost one half the total turnover is accounted for by one tenth of the total; department stores, co-operative and chain stores account for £800 millions per annum; specialist shops, such as grocers, butchers, fishmongers, etc., account for £870 millions per annum, and all the rest account for only £30 millions.

Mr. Smith has made some ingenious calculations which show changes in the industry up to 1931. The wholesale price level of retailed goods in 1931 was 73.5 per cent of the 1924 level, but the retail price level was 84.1 per cent; in other words, retail prices did not fall anything like so far as wholesale prices.

In this period the volume of retail turnover increased by 21 per cent, yet the value of sales per worker fell by 21 per cent, and the ratio of expenses to sales increased by 62 per cent. These are admittedly tentative figures, bricks made almost without straw, but there are no others. And the evidence suggests that, unlike productive industry, distribution is becoming less and less efficient.

In part, the higher ratio of expenses to output may be a measure of the more elaborate service required as people become more prosperous; but it is hard to believe that this is a principal explanation. The tendency for the numbers of small shops to increase is seen in other countries, Japan, for example, and may be due to the ease with which such enterprises are started. And in England, inefficiency and indifference in retail shops is almost a national characteristic.

Internal Revenue Rises $87,747,037 In July Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Showing a gain which conformed with previous estimates of United States Treasury officials, Internal Revenue collections in July of this year, the first month of the 1938 fiscal year, are reported to have exceeded those of July, 1936, by nearly $88,000,000—$87,747,037, to be exact. Total collections were $376,073,576.

Income taxes amounted to $43,-549,111, an increase of $2,402,601. Corporation income taxes for the month were $28,708,146, a decrease of $357,478, and individual income taxes $13,756,340, a gain of $2,703,-826.

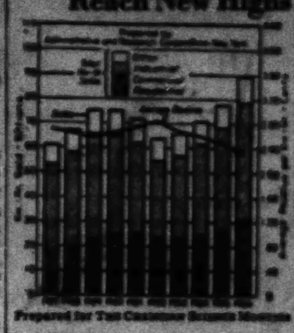
Liquor taxes amounted to $56,118,-178, a drop of $3,900,231. Domestic distilled spirits taxes amounted to $15,372,496, a decrease of $1,870,209, and fermented malt liquor taxes were $32,437,889, a decrease of $1,-609,806. Tobacco taxes amounted to $52,653,107, an increase of $1,256,654. Cigarette taxes were $45,870,973 for the month, a gain of $1,497,550.

Other important tax collections for the month were: Documentary and stamp taxes, $4,068,932, a drop of $963,862; manufacturers' excise taxes, $43,213,798, a gain of $4,128,-087; miscellaneous taxes, $9,516,873, a gain of $815,199; Social Security taxes, $54,141,028, a gain of $54,124,-551; excess profits taxes, $813,597, a decline of $234,514; capital stock tax, $72,894,421, a gain of $19,348,565; estate tax, $40,671,232, a gain of $11,-656,880; gift tax, $327,784, a gain of $581.

July tax payments on cigars were $1,156,297, a decrease of $16,586, and on playing cards $187,935, a drop of $74,179.

The largest decrease was in liquor-tax collections, which dropped $3,900,231. The large increases included $18,346,565 for the capital stock tax, $11,656,880 for the estate tax, $4,956,876 for gasoline and $4,-128,087 on manufacturers' excise taxes. Social Security taxes aggregated $54,141,028.

Electricity Sales Reach New Highs



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With electric power production in the first seven months of 1937 at 66 billion kwh., there is indicated a total output for the year of approximately 120 billion kwh., as compared with 100 billion in 1936, 96 billion in 1935 and 90.2 billion in 1929.

This sharp increase in electric power production, however, has not been equally distributed among all types of electric power users, the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter points out. Retail commercial consumption has remained relatively stable, but industrial takings and domestic use have risen about 22 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, over 1929. Due to reduced rates, however, the average revenue per kwh. to utility companies dropped from 2.9 cents in 1932 to 2.3 cents in 1936.

Price per kwh. of domestic consumption decreased from 6.30 cents in 1929 to under 4.60 cents in 1937, while consumption per customer in the same period rose from 477 kwh. to about 775, an increase of over 62 per cent. Sales to domestic consumers rose from 9.5 billion kwh. in 1929 to 14.9 billion in 1936. This year's domestic sales may approximate 16 billion kwh.

U. S. Leather Co.'s Affairs Are Staging Pleasing 'Comeback'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of a sluggish demand and somewhat "sloppy" markets for hides and leather, which prevailed during part of the period, the report of United States Leather Company for the quarter ended July 31 last is considered surprisingly good. With net profit of $324,865, after depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, interest, but before surtax on undistributed profits, the company covered the quarter's dividend requirements on approximately 48,400 shares of 7 per cent prior preferred stock, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, with a balance equal to 96 cents a share on 249,743 shares of no-par $4 non-cumulative Class A stock.

An abrupt upturn in hides after the first of July, with light native cows going from around 15¼ cents a pound in the latter part of June to 17½ cents, with corresponding rise in steer and other hides, as well as firming in leather quotations, probably saved United States Leather the necessity of any inventory write-offs at the end of the quarter. Since then, however, the market has again weakened, with buyers holding off and shoe production, which has been running heavy, tending to decline.

For the nine months ended July 31, United States Leather had the most favorable period in several years, showing a net profit of $1,-027,363, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent prior preferred stock, to $3.04 a share on the 249,743 shares of $4 Class A stock, and four cents a share on 397,010 shares of common stock. With heavy shoe manufacture during this period, good demand for other industrial uses, and, on the whole, a favorable price structure, this large sole leather tanner maintained a food profit margin.

One of the most encouraging features of United States Leather Company's operations during the last year or two has been the way in which it is strengthening its position by buying in prior preferred stock and the rapidity with which it is now liquidating dividend arrearage on that issue.

Atlas Net Assets Value Has Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Corporation reports a decline in net asset value to $91,035,732 as of July 31, last, from $114,006,000 on Jan. 31 and $106,678,591 on Oct. 31. Figures for a year ago are not available. Latest net assets are equivalent to $18.17 a common share compared with $20.59 in January and $18.77 in October.

Net income for the nine months ended July 31 was $1,575,351, including $27,290 profit on sale of securities. Comparable figures are not available.

Prospective Home Builder Catalog Has All 'Latest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than half a hundred of nationally prominent manufacturers of home-building materials and equipment will coordinate efforts in giving prospective home owners complete information about features of new homes.

One large illustrated book in color, called Home Owners' Catalogs will be available. In effect a one-volume library, the book describes itself as "a guide to the selection of home-building materials, equipment and furnishings. Families planning to build homes for themselves may receive this large and well-bound book, without charge or obligation, from the publishers, F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York. To place the book in the hands of those who need it most, distribution has been limited to the families which will build within 12 months in a location east of the Rockies at a cost of $4000 or more, exclusive of land.

Cord Corporation To Devote Efforts To Working Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cord Corporation intends to liquidate its various investment holdings, amounting to about $2,000,000, and to concentrate its attention on operating units in which the concern has substantial investment, according to L. B. Manning, following the first meeting of the new board of directors selected after the holdings of E. L. Cord were bought by Mr. Manning and associates and by Emanuel & Co. and other interests.

President Manning indicated the probability that the company would add to its holdings of companies in related fields of aircraft and automotive manufacture if the increased business expected to result from construction contracts now under negotiation made expansion of manufacturing facilities desirable.

Investments Retained

The principal companies in which the Cord Corporation holds and expects to retain substantial investments are the Auburn Automobile Company, Aviation Corporation, Checker Cab Manufacturing Company, New York Shipbuilding Company, Columbia Axle Company and Lycoming Manufacturing Company.

It was pointed out that Auburn Automobile had not manufactured Auburn or Duesenberg cars for some time, and now had under consideration various suggestions concerning the Cord car. Pressed as to future plans for automobile production, Mr. Manning said that "if cars are produced in the future it will not be in the present price range." This was interpreted as indicating that Auburn would abandon the high-price field, but would not necessarily enter the low-price field. It also was believed to mean that the name, good-will, models, patterns and dies of the present Cord car probably were for sale on a going basis.

Expansion Contemplated

Expansion in the general manufacturing of Auburn and other concerns is contemplated, particularly in the aircraft and automotive field, but also and to an increasing degree in the natural-gas-burning engine developed by Lycoming and in other industrial fields in which that company is interested.

Mr. Manning said that of the 158,000 shares bought at $4 a share by himself and associates, he intended to retain 60,000 shares, R. S. Pruitt, vice-president and general counsel, would retain 40,000 shares; the remaining 58,000 shares would be offered to 15 or more executives of Cord and its affiliated manufacturing companies on a basis to be worked out. Disposition of the 500,000 shares acquired by the banking group was not discussed by Mr. Manning.

Cotton Spinning Activity in July Exceeds 1936 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government Census Bureau announces the cotton spinning industry operated during July at 121.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 137.0 during June this year and 119.3 during July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 totaled 26,987,716, of which 24,391,782 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,936,610 and 24,555,716 for June this year, and 28,157,094 and 23,249,572 for July last year.

Active spindle hours for July totaled 7,665,035,632, or an average of 284 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,595,344,360 and 319 for June this year, and 7,859,248,920 and 279 for July last year.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Need for Iron Ore In Europe Acute Specially German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Below the surface of European politics today is the factor of iron ore. A scramble for supplies is a more potent influence than might at first be thought the case. Germany in particular is hard pressed to obtain enough iron ore for its steel industry, an analysis points out.

The Berens Financial News Service says in part:

"The problem is one of the most important facing the nation. How great is this difficulty is shown by the fact that Germany has started exploitation of mines with such low-grade ores that ordinarily never would permit development. Such ore mines exist in Badenia, Franconia (the northern part of Bavaria) and at Salzgitter in Thurgina.

"Great Britain is not much better off than Germany with respect to iron ore supplies. She needs an enormous supply to maintain her armament and industrial boom. England was able to contract for large quantities of highest grade ore from Swedish mines. This hit German steel manufacturers and also Czechoslovakian, both of whom were large customers for Swedish ore.

"Germany has made contracts to get ore from Austria, which has very extensive high-grade ore mines in Eiseners, Styria. Still, Great Britain seems inclined to do everything possible to help Germany get her needs in iron ore, hoping thereby that Germany will lift the pressure for return of her former colonies. This idea also applies to other raw materials badly needed by Germany.

"Discussions are already being held in London regarding some arrangements being made about the production of the so-called Franco mines, namely, the mines in the Basque territory occupied by the Spanish insurgents. The majority of these mines are owned by British capital. The British Government is reported willing to trade part of these ore supplies for cessation of German-Italian military activity in Spain."

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Budd Wh 7½ptepf	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	
Detroit Sti Corp	25c	Sep. 29	Sep. 15	
Mayer (Oscar) & Co Inc 8% 2nd pf	$2	Sep. 1	Aug. 24	
Stand Oil (Ky)	15c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31	

Interim

Timkin Detr Axle	50c	Sep. 20	Sep. 10

Accumulated

B G Foods pf	$3.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Peop W&G $6 pf	$3	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Cent Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
do 6% pf	$1.50	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Utah Pow & Lt pf	$1.16 2-3	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
do $6 pf	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 1

Irregular

Christiana Sec	$28.50	Sep.	16	Aug. 25
Cons Rendering	$1	Sep.	7	Aug. 27
Sperry Corp vtc	60c	Sep.	9	Aug. 31

Optional

Park & Tilf Inc.	*50c Q	Sep. 20	Sep.	1

Participating

Budd Wheel Co pf	1st 25c	Sept. 30	Sept.	16

Regular

Amer Chain & Cable Co	50c	Sept.	15	Sept. 7
Do pf	$1.25	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 7
Amer Sumatra Tobacco Corp	25c	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 1
Budd Wheel Co pf	1st $1.75	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 16
Connecticut Light & Power Co	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Detroit Steel Corp	25c	Q Sept.	25	Sept. 15
Detroit Steel Corp	25c	Q Sept.	25	Sept. 15
Domingues Oil Fields	25c	M Aug.	31	Aug. 24
Fohs Oil Co	$1	Sept.	15	Sept. 1
Georgia Power Co pf	$6 $1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	Sept.	9	Aug. 26
Irving (John) Shoe Corp	12½c	Q Sept.	30	Aug. 31
do 6% pf	37½c	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 31
Kan City Pwr & Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 14
Kings County Lt Co 6% cum pf C	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do 7% pf B	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do 5½ cum pf D	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Lincoln Nat Corp 8½c	Sept.	28	Aug.	31
do 7% pf	$7½	Q Sept.	28	Aug. 31
Long Island Lt Co 1% cum pf A	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do cum pf B	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Mayer (Oscar) & Co Inc	25c	Sept.	1	Aug. 24
do 8% 2 pf	$2.00	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 24
Memphis P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 11
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 11
Mesta Mach Co	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co $4 pf	$1	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
Minneap Gas Lt Co (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
do (np)	$5.10 pf			
	$1.27½	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
do (np)	$5pfc	un $1.25	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 20
Monarch Life Ins. Co (Spgfd Mass.)	$1.25	S Sept.	15	Sept. 1
Natl Bearing Metals Corp pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Penn Water&Pow Co pf	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Quaker Oats	$1.25	Q Sept.	25	Sept. 1
do pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	30	Nov. 1
Queens G & E 6% cum pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
San Joaquin Lt & Pr 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do 7% pr pf B	$1.75	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do 6% pr pf A	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Sioux City Stock Yds	$1.50 pfc pf	37½c	Q Aug.	16	
Siscoe Gold Mines	5c	Q Sep.	31	Sep. 15
Standard Oil (Ky)	25c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Stanley Co	$3	Aug.	25	
Terre Haute Electric 6% pf	$3	S Aug.	21	Sep. 1
Valley Mould & Iron Co pf	$1.37½	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
VirginiaPS7%pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
Va P S 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
WisMichPr7%pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
WoolfBrJnc7%pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	30	Sep. 20

*Payable in cash or new preferred stock.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 21, 1937

Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.64b Bos Pers Prop	12½	12½	12½	12¾
.50a Copper Range	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
4.50 East G&Fpr pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
East Mass pf	39	39	39	40
8.00 Edison Elec Ill	138½	138½	138½	138½
Isle Royale	4½	4½	4½	4¾
Nat Tunnel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
3.25d N E Tel & Tel	115½	115	115½	115½
North Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Quincy Min	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
.70d Torrington	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
UnionCopL&M	30c	25c	30c	40c

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid or payable in 1937, no regular rate.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
October	9.79	9.79	9.72	9.76	—.06	
December	9.81	9.82	9.75	9.77	—.10	
January	9.84	9.84	9.78	9.81	—.10	
March	9.86	9.86	9.80	9.80	—.10	
May	10.04	10.06	10.00	10.01	—.09	
July	10.07	10.08	10.02	10.02	—.11	
	Liverpool					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
October	5.56	5.60	5.56	5.57	—.04	
December	5.58	5.62	5.58	5.58	—.04	
January	5.58	5.62	5.58	5.58	—.04	
March	5.58	5.59	5.54	5.55	—.04	

General Economic Conditions Seen Moderately Better in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Moderate improvement took place in economic conditions in the United States in July, says H. E. Hansen writing in The Annalist on the domestic business situation.

He says in part:

"Largely because of less labor unrest, industrial production turned upward. Retail trade continued to increase, rural regions making a better showing than urban areas. For the first time in many months there was no gain in the cost of living, although wholesale commodity prices increased. Construction demand continued to increase, but the index remains at a comparatively low level. The outstanding unfavorable development was an absence of gains in employment and pay rolls, the indices showing insignificant decreases.

"Business activity increased last month because of substantial gains in steel ingot and pig-iron production and freight-car loadings, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. The Annalist Index of Business Activity rose to 108.9 (preliminary) from 106.7 for June. For May, it was 110.0.

"Components of the combined index showing declines far outnumbered those recording gains. The most important decline was shown by the adjusted index of cotton consumption. Next in importance were decreases in the adjusted indices of silk and rayon consumption. Declines were also recorded by the adjusted indices of zinc, lumber, electric power and automobile production. These declines, however, were slight.

"The reopening of strike-bound independent steel plants caused a substantial increase in average daily steel ingot output although normally activity declines at this time of the year. This resulted in a sharp rise in the adjusted steel output index, although it is still below the high level for last December. For the second week of the present month, however, the index of mill activity stood at the highest level since the week ended Sept. 7, 1929.

"Underlying conditions in the steel industry are about the same as reported a month ago. Shipments are well in excess of new orders, backlogs maintaining output at a high level. The automobile and construction industries are taking comparatively little steel, although the former is expected to step into the market for sizable quantities in the near future. Demand from the farm equipment industry is heavy; equipment producers are operating at capacity and some of them are finding it difficult to meet the spurt in demand caused by bumper crops. Refrigerator and electrical equipment producers are also active steel buyers. Tin plate mills are being pressed to meet demand from can companies."

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
20 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.20	105.20	105.20
110 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.5	106.4	106.4
30 3¼s '41	106.8	106.7	106.8
1 3⅜s '47-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
3 3¼s '45-43	106.10	106.6	106.10
1 4s '54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
52 2¾s '47-45	102.14	102.12	102.14
2 3¾s '56-46	110.10	110.10	110.10
2 3⅛s '49-46	105.3	105	105
29 2¾s '51-48	100.18	100.15	100.15
16 2½s '73-49	98.12	98.6	98.6
8 2¾s 54-41	99.24	99.18	99.24
35 3s '55-51	102.18	102.16	102.18
60 2½s '60-55	100.18	100.14	100.18
40 2¾s '59-56	99.19	99.16	99.17
1 2¾s '59-56 reg	99.12	99.12	99.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	102.18	102.18	102.18

Home Owners' Loan

43 2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.10	100.16
7 3s '52-44	102.14	102.14	102.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Alleghany 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
7 Alleghany 5s '49	85	85	85
11 Alleghany 5s '50st	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
11 Am & For P5s 2030	73	73	73
3 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
2 Am T&T 3½s '66	99¾	99¼	99¾
9 Am T&T 3½s '61	100¼	99¾	100¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
3 Anaconda Cop4½ '50	106½	106½	106½
10 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98	98¾
12 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A'62	113	113	113
3 A C Line 4½s '64	91½	91½	91½
1 A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	71½	70½	79½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	88⅛	88¼	88½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 B & O rfg 5s '95	75	74⅝	74⅝
7 B & O 5s '96 F	74½	73½	74½
2 B & O 5s 2000 D	73½	73¼	73¼
24 B & O ev 4½s '60	62½	62¼	62¼
2 B&O48 PLE&WV'41	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126½	126½	126½
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80¾	80	80
14 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	100	100	100
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¼	94	94
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106	106¼
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	78½	77½	77¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67	67	67
5 Can Sou 5s '62	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124¾	124¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	103	103¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94¾	94¾
2 Caro C & O 5s '38	103¼	103	103¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101	101	101
11 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
45 Cen Pac 5s '60	93¾	93½	93½
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116½	116½	116½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	27	27	27¼
6 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Chic Gt West 4s'59	37½	37	37¼
1 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	50	50	50
1 CMStP&P 5s '75	22¾	22¾	22¾
19 CMSP&P aj 5 2000	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Chi & NW 4s'87	33¼	33¼	35¼
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	16	16	16
24 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	9¾	9½	9½
2 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
8 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	17	16½	17
8 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	14¼	14	14
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Childs Co 5s'43	86½	86½	86½
13 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	101¼	101	101¼
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102	102
1 Col G So 4½s '80	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101	101
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
11 Col Ry Pw & Lt 5s '65	106½	106½	106½
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98	97¾	97¾
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
29 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104¼	104½
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104¼	104½
4 Con Gas 3½s '51 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	103	103
2 Container Cor 6s '46	105	104¾	104¾
1 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½ '42	47	46½	46½
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 243	86	85½	86
8 D & R G 4s '36	26½	26	26
1 D & R G West 5s '78	18	18	18
1 Det & Mack 2d 4s '95	48	48	48
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
5 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
1 Elg Jol& E 5s '41	111¾	111¾	111¾
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	67¾	67	67¾
13 Erie 1st 5s '75	66	66	66
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¾	98¼	98¾
2 Fed Lt&Tr 5s '42st	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Fla E Cst Int 5s'74 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74	14	13⅞	14
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103¼	103	103
5 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	101½	101½	101½
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	126	125½	126
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108	107½	107½
21 Gt Nor 3½s'67	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gulf M&Ns 5s'50	95½	95½	95½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Ill Cen 5s'55	88	88	88
3 IC&CStL&N'O 5s'63 A	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	69½	69½	69½
5 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106½	106½	106½
10 Interb R Tr 7s'32	69	69	69
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	22	22	22
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	44	44	44
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	77	77	77
11 Int Paper 5s'47	101	101	101
10 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	88¾	88	88¾
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	66½	66½	66½
1 Int T&T 5s'55	72¾	72¾	72½
1 JamesP&Clea 4s'59	94½	94½	94½
1 K C South 5s'50	84¾	84½	84½
1 K C Term 4s'60	109	109	109
1 Kentuck Cen 4s'87	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ky Ind 4½s'61 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	83	83½	83
4 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	84½	84½	84½
1 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s†	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Leh al Coal 5s '74	40	40	40
1 Leh Val 4s 20000	49¾	48¾	48¾
1 Leh Val NTer 5s '54	100	100	100
1 Ligg&M 7s '44	130	130	130
1 Lou & Ark 5s '80	82½	82½	82½
1 Louis&Nash 4½s 2002	93½	93½	93½
12 Lou G&E 3½s '66	101	101	101
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	34	34	34
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104	104	104
1 MetWRide&Chi 4s '38	8½	8½	8½
33 MidlRy&L 5s '61 B	103	102½	102½
1 MilStPar&Pac 4s'47	31½	31½	31½
1 MSP & SSM std 4s '38	30	30	30
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	71	71	71
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	61¾	61½	61¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84½	84½	84½
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 B	36	36	36
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	36	36	36
31 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14¾	14¼	14¾
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 F	36	35¾	36
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	37½	37½	37½
19 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37½	37½	37½
5 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Mont Pow 3½s '61	99	99	99
1 Mor A Essex 4s '51	97	97	97
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	87¾	87½	87¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103½	103½
1 NET&T4½s 'gB	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	93½	93½	93½
6 NYC rfg 4s 2013	94¾	94½	94½
5 NYC 4½s 2013A	87⅞	87½	87⅞
3 NYC 3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
4 NYC 3¼s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 NYC&HR4½s2013	87	86¾	87
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	97	97	97
1 NYC M-Cen 3½s 98	89¾	89¾	89¾
31 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	84½	84½	84½
1 NY Conn 4½s 53	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	61	61	61
30 NY Edis 3¼s 65	101½	100¾	101¼
10 NY Edis 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
1 NY Lack&W4s '73A	97½	97½	97½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¼	33	33
14 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 NY S&W gen 5s40	15½	15	15
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	88½	88½	88½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Niagara MhaP 2½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
10 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
50 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110½	109½	109½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 O	101	101	101
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¾	74¾	74¾
17 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105	105½
6 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103¼	103	103
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	91½	91½	91½
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99	99	99
1 Pac G & E 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
20 Pac Gas & E 4¼s '64	107¼	107	107¼
8 Panhandle EP1st4s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
4 Para Pict 3¼s '47	92½	92	92½
4 Parmelee T 6s '44	63¾	63¼	63¾
5 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
4 Penn P & L 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120	120	120
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110½	110¼	110½
6 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107	106½	106½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	101	100½	100½
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115¼	115¾	115½
12 Pila Co 5s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24	23¾	24
67 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27	25½	26¾
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	107½	107½	107½
4 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20	19¾	19¾
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107½	107½	107½
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	117½	117½	117½
12 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97½	96¾	96¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97¾	97½	97¾
62 Republic Stl 4½s '50	169	165	168¼
1 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	70½	70½	70½
3 Rio Gr W cl't 4s '49	33½	33½	33½
1 RochG&E 5s '62 E	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	20½	20½	20½
3 Safeway Stores 5s'47	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 StJosRyLH&P 5s'37	100	100	100
5 StLSF 5s'50 ct	21¾	21	21
5 St L S F 4½s'78	22	21¾	22
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	23	23	23
2 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Schulte 5½s'46 B	30	30	30
35 Seabd AL cn 4s '45	27	27	16¾
4 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	16½	16½	16½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'50	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	9½	9½	9½
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Socony V Sac Oil3½	105¾	105¾	105¾
21 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	100½	100½	100½
5 So Kraft 4¼s'46	100½	100½	100½
11 So Nat Gas 4½s'51	101½	101	101½
1 So Pac 4½s'81	83½	83½	83½
20 So Pac 4½s'69	83½	83½	83½
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105	105	105
41 So Pac cit 4s'49	92½	92½	92½
31 So Pac 3½s'46	99¾	99	99
1 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	92	92	92
6 South Ry 6½s'56	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	93	94	94
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	102¾	102	102
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	112½	111	112½
8 Swift & Co 2½s '50	105	105	105
4 Ten El Pw 6s '47A	92½	92	92½
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103½	103½	103½
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15¼	15½	15¼
6 Third Ave 4s '60	45½	45¼	45½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115	115	115
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Un Pac 3½s '71	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	96¾	95½	96
1 U S Rub 5s '47	106¾	106¾	136¾
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	102	101¾	101¾
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	43½	43½	43½
2 Util P&L 5s '59	43	43	43
19 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	28	28	28
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Walwrth 4s '55	83½	83½	83½
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	95¼	95	95¼
2 West Pen P 4s '61 H	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 West Md 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
15 West Pac 1st 5s '46	31	31	31
8 Western Un 5s '51	89½	89½	89½
13 Western Un 5s '60	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3 Wick&Sp cv 7s '75 ct	39½	39½	39½
15 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103	103
15 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	144½	144	144½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
27 Argentine 4s '72	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Argentine 4½s '71	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 Argentine 6s '57A	100	100	100
3 A6s1960May 100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32	
1 A6s1960Oct 100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32	
4 A6s1961May 100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32	
26 Australia 4½s'56	103	103	103
1

Mountain of Molybdenum Proves Colorado Bonanza

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEADVILLE, Colo.—High in the clouds of the Continental Divide, 12 miles from the once tumultuous town of Leadville, the incorporated municipality of greatest altitude in the United States, sits Climax, newborn and bustling community called into being by the discovery of a mountain of the rare mineral molybdenum.

Climax is surrounded by national forests and its mineral wealth would have belonged to the Federal Government, had not the claims been privately located prior to the establishment of the forest boundaries. It is 11,400 feet, or more than two miles, above the sea. It sits just at the timber line. The mountain of ore rears its head bare and treeless, covered with snow for all the year but two months in the summer time. The mines employ 1500 men; and the town, to maintain them, has a population of some 4000. It is a mushroom mining town, raw and teeming, struggling to arrange a place for human beings to live while, at the same time, to keep up with the increasing demand for its product.

Molybdenum, which in the town of Climax is customarily referred to as "moly," is one of those rare metals of which science has known for 200 years but a use for which is of the present generation. Six hundred years ago there was a swordmaker in Japan whose blades were so superior that the fame of them has come down to the present day. Fifty years ago a German scholar analyzed one of these blades and found that it contained molybdenum.

For Tool Manufacture

This was but one of the incidents that led to experiments with molybdenum as an alloy with steel, which resulted in the development of metal that was particularly hard, impact resistant, corosion resistant, friction resistant. It gives to steel qualities that make it particularly fit for tool making, for contact use in automobile and airplane manufacture, to mention a few points.

Manufacturers long have used other metals as alloys with iron to produce steels that were fitter for various purposes. Nickel and iron make a particularly hard steel. Chromium as an alloy gets one result, tungsten another. These, too, are comparatively rare and expensive metals. "Moly" comes along and presents certain qualities that meet other requirements.

A knowledge of the virtues of molybdenum alloys began to be known in the eighteen-nineties. There was enough of the metal so that its effects might be tried out with various combinations of tungsten and chromium. Molybdenum steel took blue ribbons at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. There was not enough of the rare metal available, however, for its extensive use in industry.

The bald mountain at Climax faults across its middle and one half of it is molybdenum ore and the other half is of no value whatever. The good half contains the only such deposit yet found. Tunnels have been driven into the side of the mountain and the ore is mined in the simplest sort of way by a caving system, under which it is brought down from the ceiling into cars and carried away to the nearby mill. The deposit is so deep that the diamond drills of the company have not as yet reached to the bottom of it.

In the mill, the ore is concentrated into a molybdenum sulphate, which is the form in which it goes to market. It is put in barrels and bags and shipped out. This concentrate is worth some 88 cents a pound, so it may be readily figured that a barrel of it, a carload of it or a trainload of it is of considerable value. A good deal of money was tied up last winter when a trainload of it was blocked by heavy snows.

Market Woke Up

After the value of molybdenum had been demonstrated, the task of accustoming the steel industry to its use and thereby creating a large market was slow. About Leadville there are many stories of those who have owned Climax stock and have bandied it about, have bought and sold it for next to nothing. Now, holders of small blocks that may have cost them next to nothing, have grown rich among the shadows of dilapidated Leadville.

But that ancient shack town of a glory now 60 years past is likewise coming to life a bit in the presence of revived mining interests. The increased price of gold is largely responsible for this. The water is being taken from ancient shafts and tunnels and the deposits opened in the eighteen-seventies are coming to be worked again.

But this upstart of a mining town, with a product that was unknown in the days of Tom Walsh and "Silver Dollar" Taber, looks down on a vast number of dead mines and deserted villages that stud the canyons throughout the chaos of mountains that is Colorado. "Moly" seems to have behind it a volume of ore, and before it an industrial use of large promise. Two years ago, there was sale for the amount that might be taken from 4000 tons of ore per day, while now 10,000 tons a day is being run through the mills.

Boys' Welfare Work Program Adopted By Toc H in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Australian conference of Toc H, which was held in this city with delegates attending from every State of the Commonwealth, adopted comprehensive plans for boys' welfare work. The Commissioner for Australia, Robert K. Wood, said that in the Commonwealth only one-fifth of the boys stay at school after 14. He felt that it should be the aim of Toc H throughout Australia to provide in clubs an educational and cultural center for every working lad.

Toc H, said Mr. Wood, should make a contribution to solving the problems of the city. Every city in Australia should have a working club, and separate teams should handle every phase of the industrial and social development of the boys.

The "ceremony of light" was performed in the Adelaide town hall, and while 60 lamps and rushlights flickered, more than 800 people pledged themselves again to community service. The Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, who was prominent in the gathering, said Toc H was endeavoring to fill a breach in the social edifice by the promotion of comradeship and good fellowship.

Educators Gather In Australian City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Thousands of Australians in the six different states and others from England and America are attending the various sessions of the recent New Education Fellowship Conference which opened its Australian meetings in Brisbane continued in Sydney and begins its South Pacific gatherings here Aug. 24.

The general theme of sessions conducted by visiting leaders in world educational thought is "Education for Complete Living—the Challenge of Today."

This Melbourne program is representative of the sessions held, and still to be held, in New Zealand, and the other Australian states. Dr. K. S. Cunningham (Victoria) organizing secretary for the conference, is arranging with each speaker for the publication in one volume of the main discussions and this will be available, through the New Education Fellowship, to educationists in other countries who were unable to make the Australian trip.

Cost of Mars Hill Tablet Met by Greek Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—St. Paul's speech to the Athenians is to be enshrined in the rock of Mars Hill here.

Following articles in the press urging the setting up of a marble or bronze plaque inscribed with the text of the address, the Minister Governor of the city has announced that the Government is willing to finance the proposal.

The plan for such an inscription was first proposed by Mrs. Josephine Demas, daughter of one of the most famous Athenian architects, Mr. H. Ziller. Mrs. Demas prepared designs for a plaque set in rock and her suggestion was immediately taken up enthusiastically by the press here and by a number of eminent persons.

For some while it looked as if the necessary funds might not be forthcoming. Between £350 and £400 was the sum estimated as needed and the Governor's statement has been widely welcomed.

Anti-War Themes Stressed By Chicago Theater Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago Repertory Group, an amateur theatrical company, is putting stress this summer on anti-war themes in its preparation for bookings for the coming season. The company, which was organized about three years ago, played last winter to audiences totaling 30,000 people, it is reported. Songs, readings, and sketches both of a serious and of a comic or satirical nature are being prepared for the fall demands.

The chief aim of the company is to produce plays which have some social significance and are of interest to education, social, and labor organizations. Irwin Shaw's anti-war play, "Bury the Dead," is in preparation for the company's first autumn production.

Housewives Hike 13 Miles Day, Says British Home Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEEBLES, Scot.—Badly-planned kitchens make housewives "a body of hikers against their better judgment." In support of this contention, a Homes Service Director of the British Commercial Gas Association, addressing a conference here recently, said that experiments have shown the average woman in the home walks 13 miles a day.

Contrasting the conditions under which the homemaker works in America and Britain from her observations on a recent visit to America, the lecturer complimented the American housewife on the amount of free time she managed to get for herself. She attributed this to the use of labor-saving appliances and a determination to plan the work in the home so as to cut out all needless trouble and effort.

"When an American woman wakes up in the morning," she said, "the first thought that comes into her head is how she can extract the last ounce of fun and gayety from every minute of the day."

But although American women had managed to bring labor saving to a fine art, the lecturer thought the design of their homes was on the whole "not very modern."

The bathroom, she said, is a snug place in most American homes, and she recalled that when Napoleon wanted to relax to think out his biggest schemes he used to get into warm water up to the chin. In many British homes the bathrooms were "living lies" in that the tap marked "hot" produced only cold water.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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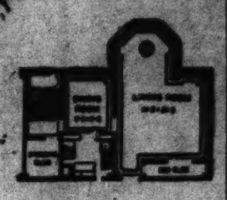

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CHURCH NOTICES

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WANTED—Drop forge die sinker, experienced in making dies for small tools such as pliers; permanent job; give full particulars; confidential. CHAMPION DeARMENT TOOL CO., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS; help children's studies, girl 13, boy 9; language in addition to English, preferably French; excellent references required; Christian Scientist preferred; only applicants from N. Y. and vicinity. Write Box K-11, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER; complete charge of seven room apartment, cooking, cleaning; excellent references required; Christian Scientist preferred; only applicants from N. Y. and vicinity. Write Box K-19, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Middle-aged woman to do general housework and to act as companion; woman slightly incapacitated; full time work; state full particulars. J-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED September 7th, teacher, Christian Scientist preferred; experienced in corrective speech, rhythm orchestra and dancing; year-round school for special children. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23.

WANTED—A teacher of French, including grade one through grade ten. Apply MISS MARTIN'S EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 399 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklet. W. N. 2304.

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Attractive 7-room house to a small adult family; large screened porch, oil heat; near school and church. Box P-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 301 Westfield, Mass.

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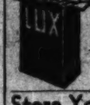

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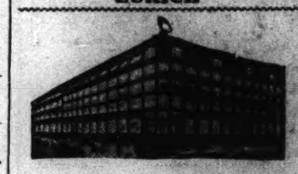

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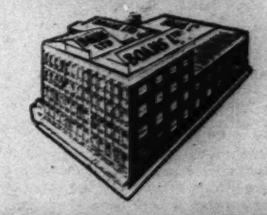

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Zola' Records the Dreyfus Case In Admirable Biographical Film

Artists and Models (Paramount)—Musical film with Jack Benny presiding over a loose collection of nonsense. Too long but brightened by amusing touches. Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen, Gail Patrick, Donald Meek, Martha Raye, Louis Armstrong, André Kostelanetz and his orchestra and the Russell Patterson puppets. Adults and young people.

The Devil Is Driving (Columbia)—Melodrama based on the problem of drunken driving, winding up with a courtroom scene after a woman is killed. Richard Dix, Joan Perry, Henry Kolker. Adults and young people.

The Firefly (MGM)—Operetta done on the lavish scale, with Friml's music set against imaginative backgrounds, a story of spies in Spain at the time of Napoleon's conquest, and an accompaniment of soldiers' choruses, marching men, and light romance. Generally agreeable. Allan Jones, Jeanette MacDonald, and Warren William. Family.

Knight Without Armor (United Artists) — Romantic melodrama made in England from a novel by James Hilton, with Marlene Dietrich as a Russian countess and Robert Donat as an English intelligence officer who helps her escape during the revolution. Rambling in the first part, it improves in the second half. Directed by Jacques Fayder. Adults and young folks.

Life of Emile Zola (Warner)—Biography, for the most part, accurately recorded and skillfully acted, with Paul Muni as Zola, Joseph Schildkraut as Captain Dreyfus and Donald Crisp as Zola's attorney, Maitre Labori. Generally hailed as a notable achievement. Young people and adults.

Marry the Girl (Warner)—Slapstick farce about an editor and his sister who try to run a newspaper and prevent the marriage of their niece. Not so funny as the players try to make it. Mary Boland, Frank McHugh, Hugh Herbert. Adults.

San Quentin (Warner)—Prison melodrama with some sound notions of modern penal practice but with more attention given to prison plots, escape, pursuit and a night club romance. Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane. Adults.

Stella Dallas (Goldwyn)—Samuel Goldwyn's re-make of the tearful melodrama about the mill girl who married one of the aristocracy and gave up her daughter so that the child might have every advantage. Artificial but emotionally effective. Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley, Alan Hale. Adults.

Super-Sleuth (RKO)—Burlesque of detective films with Jack Oakie as a movie hero who thinks his screen sleuthing qualifies him to unmask actual criminals. Ann Sothern, Eduardo Cianelli, Allan Bruce. Adults and young people.

Think Fast Mr. Moto (Twentieth Century)—Mystery based on the stories by J. P. Marquand, with Peter Lorre as a sleuth who goes on an assignment from San Francisco to Shanghai. Skillful in its kind. Virginia Field, Thomas Beck, Siegfried Rumann. Adults.

Windjammer (RKO) — Melodrama taking George O'Brien on a sea journey in an effort to serve court papers on a millionaire yachtsman. Smugglers, fire and an explosion at sea find a place in the yarn. Constance Worth, Gavin Gordon, Brandon Evans. Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

My Aunt Went to Paris

The players are seated in a circle on the floor. The director of the game starts by saying, "My Aunt went to Paris and bought one fan." She also makes a motion with her right hand as though she were fanning herself, and keeps this up throughout the game.

Then each player in turn goes through the same procedure. When it comes to the hostess' turn, again she says, "My Aunt went to Paris and bought two fans." She then fans herself with both hands and keeps this up also. And each player likewise goes through the same procedure.

Then on her third turn the hostess says, "My Aunt went to Paris and bought a jumping jack." She then jumps up and down like a jumping jack, and also keeps fanning herself. Each player in turn does this also.

The one player who can keep this up the longest is the winner.—Elaihe I. A., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

'Hello, Daddy'

Monitor Camera Club From Wanda Mansbach, Denver

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith.

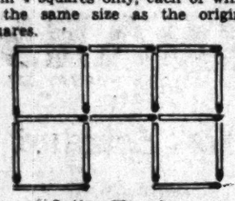
Cryptogram

Another quotation, this one by George Parrish, forms the basis of today's cryptogram. To make it a bit harder, no subject is given:

"ZYX WVUX TSRTYQRX PVS TOUXNM ZYX KXTT UNQR LQKK TZUQJX PVS."

Fun With Matches

Form 5 squares with 16 matches, as shown below. The problem is to rearrange the 16 matches to form 4 squares only, each of which is the same size as the original squares.



Letter Changing

The hot weather we have had suggests the need of some ice, and these two words, in turn, suggest changing HOT to ICE, in 8 moves—or fewer.

How Many Miles Apart?

Driving at the rate of 30 miles an hour (good, safe speed), it took a motorist 54 minutes to drive from one town to another. If, during the trip, he made 3 stops of 4 minutes each, how many miles apart were the two towns?

Ten Poets

A Boston reader shares the following list of poets. Can you match their given names with their family names as indicated by the example checked?

1	Henry	Frost	
2	John	Holmes	
3	Amy	Longfellow	1
4	Robert	Whittier	
5	Elizabeth	Tennyson	
6	Oliver	Wendell	
7	Alfred	Burns	
8	John	Wilson	
9	Robert	Lowell	
10	Ella	Browning	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance

Seabury assails naming of former Mayor Walker to $12,000-a-year job on Transit Commission
British Government orders British warships to attack any submarine molesting British merchantmen
Portugal severs diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia; latter had refused to deliver arms ordered by Portugal
France and Britain prepare evacuation fleet in Sino-Japanese battle endangering foreigners at Shanghai
Diesel engined automobiles, saving 40 per cent in fuel, announced for British market
Search is continued for lost Russian trans-polar plane
Soviet police purge northeastern Russia's timber industry
FAIRBANKS
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
LENINGRAD
WASHINGTON
ROANOKE ISLAND, N.C.
HENDAYE
SHANGHAI
MANILA
Senate passes bill to plug tax loopholes; measure is expected to yield as much as $100,000,000 a year
Chinese troops press Japanese lines back to Wheaupoo River in Shanghai fighting; foreigners are speedily evacuated
Pres. Roosevelt orders 1200 marines to Shanghai to protect American citizens
Indefinite postponement of application of Neutrality Act in Sino-Japanese conflict seen
Pres. Roosevelt, speaking at Virginia Dare observance, accuses opponents with "using the Constitution as a cloak to hide their real designs"
Manila prepares to house 3700 refugees from Shanghai
House votes 274 to 86 to set up a $526,000,000 program of federal aid to state and municipal low-cost housing
Wage and hours bill is blocked in House by "passive resistance" of southern group
Senator Black receives commission as associate justice of the Supreme Court; Senate seat is taken over by wife of Gov. Graves of Alabama
Division of Italian troops fighting for insurgents, advances on Santander

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Receptive Genius

Mozart possessed a genius which was not averse to accepting suggestions, whatever their source.

In his "Marriage of Figaro" he desired that one character, a judge, should stutter through all the opera, except in one favorite air, a sextet. But the singer, Kelly, who was to essay the part, contended that he should stutter in the sextet as well, in order to preserve the unity of the part. Reluctantly Mozart agreed.

The Emperor was present, and obviously found great delight in the singing of the sextet; whereupon Mozart showed the true gentleman that he was. Rushing backstage, he grasped Kelly's hand and cried, "Young man, I feel obligated to you. You were right, and I, alas, was wrong!"

Laugh When You Can

Always laugh when you can; it is cheap medicine. Merriment is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence.—Lord Byron.

Quotation for Today

THOU art not the more holy if thou art praised; nor the more worthless if thou art found fault with. What thou art, that thou art; neither by words canst thou be made greater in the sight of God.
—Thomas A Kempis.

In Lighter Vein

The Compliment

An American playwright noticed her colored maid pause in her cleaning of the apartment to pick up the manuscript of a new and very unsold play. The girl read for a minute and then broke into hilarious laughter. Naturally much pleased, the playwright asked what passage had struck her as so funny.

"No passage at all; missy, no passage at all," replied the domestic. "It just don't take much to make me laugh."—Montreal Herald.

He Pays

"So you tax bachelors in this state?"

"Yes; there's a six-cent tax on gasoline."

Full Benefit

"Mother, am I going to get another plate of ice cream besides this one?"

"Why, dear?"

"Because I want to know whether to eat it down, or drag it out."

Testing Time at Hand

O'Keefe: "I guess you got a lot of silver for wedding presents. What did your father give you?"

McPherson: "A bottle of acid to test silver."

In the Parlor

Teacher: "Willie, can you tell me if fish can travel long distances?"

Willie: "Well ours go around the globe every day."

De Telegraaf, Amsterdam

When the Shop Assistant in the Shoe Shop Is Infatuated

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Puerto Cabello, Venez.

Three sightseers were walking through the quaint streets of Puerto Cabello, occasionally peeking over the walls into colorful, flower-laden patios, when they met a native Spanish "gentleman" of about nine years.

After greeting the three with a smile, he said in careful, studied English, "May I walk with you?"

Not knowing just why this request was made, but sensing the eagerness and the joy with which this lad greeted the "foreigners," they assured him that he was welcome.

After continuing the walk for several blocks along a street overlooking the Caribbean Sea, during which time they asked their little friend many questions regarding the natives, customs, etc., they reached the point where their ship was docked.

Upon thanking their "guide," they offered him some change for his helpfulness.

His reply came in the form of a lesson to all: "No, thank you, ladies; I did not walk with you for money, but to be of service to you in exchange for listening to you speak English. I am in school during the daytime and spend my evenings at home studying English."

'Good Morning!'

Monitor Camera Club From Don Messenger, Boston

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in *bat*, a clipped-short).

Advent—*Ad'-vent* (both *e*'s short).

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *venire*, "to come"; and advent, from which our word sprang directly, means "a coming to, an approach." We use the word to designate a coming or an approach, especially an arrival of importance.

Ahaz—*Ay'-haz* (first *a* long, second short).

Blasphemeth—The accent is on the second syllable—*blas-feem'-eth* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet*, *e* short).

Cis—This rendering, in Acts 13:21, of the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew form for "Kish," is pronounced *Sis* (short *i*).

Consummate—As an adjective (as "consummate example") the preference is for emphasis on the second syllable—*kon-sum'-it*; while the verb is sounded *kon'-suh-mate*.

The Latin *cum*, "together, with," and *summa*, "highest," here combine to form a word which is applied to that which is brought to its highest development. (The verb is used in the sense of "to complete, to finish, to perfect.")

Dynasty—*Di'-nas-ty* (long *i*, short *a*).

Ecclesiastical—*Ek-klee-zih-as'-tih-kal* (secondary stress on second syllable). As a general rule, a vowel preceding a doubled consonant is short.

Ensample—This archaic form of "example" is pronounced *en-sam'-pl* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

"Eucharist" is a shortened form of the Greek *eucharistia*, which was explained in Tyndale's Works as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly used to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely related to *chairein*, "to rejoice."

Exhort—*Eg-zort'* (*e* as in *end*, *o* as in *orb*).

This word is a combination of the Latin *ex*, "greatly," and *hortari*, "to urge," and we use it to mean "to animate or incite by words or advice, to urge strongly—as by argument."

The word has a constructive sense and is rarely used except when the purpose of the exhortation is some good or praiseworthy achievement. One, for instance, does not "exhort" another to do wrong.

Height—Spell it with *e* *i*, not *ei*.

Hypocrisy—*Hih-pok'-rih-sih* (first and last *i*'s short, *o* short, second *s* clipped-short).

"Hypocrisy" is the act or practice of professing to be what one is not, of feigning to feel deeply what one does not feel. It is derived from the Greek *hypokrisis*, "the acting of a part (on the stage), simulation, outward show." It is to be observed, however, that the word is applied especially to the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. The reproach of the word is not fastened on the one who would appear less deserving than he is, but to the one who pretends to be better—the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Immanuel—*Ih-man'-u-el*.

This is the familiar rendering of the Hebrew *Immanou'el*; literally, "with us (is) God." The "el" in Hebrew names generally stands for "God"; for example: *Elijah*, "God is Jah" or "God Himself"; *Elisha*, "God is savior" or "God the deliverer"; *Elihu*, "My God is He"; *Samuel*, "heard of God"; *Peniel*, "face of God."

Impious—Dictionaries prefer the pronunciation as *im'-pih-us* (vowels short); but the fact remains that this seems to connect the word more with "imp" than with "pious." A ballot conducted by this department in 1935 revealed that a decided majority stood ready to adopt *im-pi'-us*.

Levitical—The *e* is as in *debate*, *Le-tit'-ih-kal*.

Melchisedec, Melchisedek — *Mel-kiz'-eh-dek* (first and third *e*'s and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

The writer of the apocryphal Slavonic Book of Enoch records that Melchisedek came into the world by virgin birth following the demise of his mother.

"Lively stones" (I Peter 2:5)—The term rendered "lively" is the regular Greek word for "living" and is identical with that used in the previous verse in speaking of "the Lord" as a "living stone."

Messiah—Sound the word *Mehsi'-a* (*e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Plague—*Plage* (long *a*); not *pleg*.

Precedent—As a noun ("he established a precedent") or a verb ("this will precedent it sufficiently"), this word is accented on the first syllable, *pres'-e-dent* (first and third *e*'s short, second as in *create*).

Worship—The *o* is sounded as in *worm*.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought support. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Vacations at Home

A woman who has a cheerful home takes pleasure every summer in adding to the happiness of a number of elderly persons. She is in touch with a well-known home for elderly women, where a relative, now with her, resided for a time. She offers to provide a vacation in her home for any of its guests who may wish to stay with her, charging a nominal amount.

During their stay in her home, she prepares their favorite dishes, arranges parties and other amusements, and satisfies their desires as fully as she can. They thoroughly appreciate the vacation; the woman's elderly relative enjoys their companionship and enters into the good times; and the hostess increases her own store of happiness by giving pleasure to others.—A. K., Cambridge, Mass.

Brevities

Humorist: "To keep a lawn in really good condition, it should be cut and rolled at least twice a week," declares a gardening article in a daily paper. This is the sort of thing that tempts married men to cart their wives and families off to some uncivilized country where newspapers are unknown.

Omaha World-Herald: We attribute a large part of the popularity of the trailer to the fact that it practically silences, by distant isolation, the backseat driver.

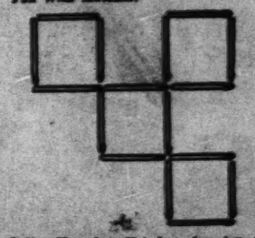
Los Angeles Times: Textiles of skim milk are woven in Italy, and Germany sponsors a paper cloth. Washington, in the meantime, they say, will press its aluminum suit.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The neighborhood cynic isn't surprised that women have taken to hose crownless hats. They're so much easier to talk through.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The more sunshine you spread the less rain will strike you."

Fun With Matches:



Letter Changing: Hot, hoe, doe, dot, tot, jot, Tod, ide, ice.

How Many Miles Apart?: 31 miles.

Ten Poets: Henry Longfellow; John McNeil; Amy Lowell; Robert Frost; Elizabeth Browning; Oliver Holmes; Alfred Tennyson; John Whittier; Robert Burns; Ella Wilcox.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Island Delivery Service*

By Le Pelley

DO YOU KNOW HOW WE GET OUR FOOD EVERY MORNING ??
YES—I DELIVER IT—I HAVE SOME NOW WHICH I SHALL GIVE TO THE DOG AND HE WILL TAKE IT TO YOUR CAMP
WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING ALL THIS TIME ?
I'VE BEEN WORKING FOR MASTER HARTGOOD —I'VE BEEN HAPPY HERE AMONG THESE ISLANDS, DOING HIS WORK....
WHO IS THIS MASTER HARTGOOD ? WHERE IS HE ?? TAKE US TO HIM !
TO ANY LESS A FRIEND THAN YOU, MIZZENMAST, I WOULD REFUSE ... BUT I GUESS YOU DESERVE TO MEET HIM
HOW IS IT THIS BOAT MAKES NO NOISE ?
IT IS RUN BY ELECTRIC POWER... WE TRY TO KEEP FROM BEING DISCOVERED !!
A VERY COMMENDABLE IDEA..... ALTHOUGH OBVIOUSLY YOU DID NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION OUR DETERMINED EFFORTS IN DETECTION !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wooga Bird Reappears*

By The Hagers

THE FRIENDLY ROC HEARD OUR LAMENT FOR OUR LOST SHIP, AND OFF HE WENT.
WE WATCHED HIS WINGS OF GIANT SPREAD GROW SMALL, AS OUT TO SEA HE SPED.
I QUACKED, "HE'S FLOWN OFF TO RETRIEVE THE NANCY JANE, I DO BELIEVE."
JUST THEN BEHIND US SOMETHING STIRRED. WE TURNED. THERE WAS A WOOGA BIRD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Planning vs. Politics

THE chaos that is Congress at its closing fits badly with that careful economic planning which is supposed to be the New Deal. On Monday the President is reported all set to balance the budget. On Tuesday it becomes clear that the new bounty on cotton will cost an unanticipated $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. On Wednesday Congress is reported on a rampage, increasing the previously planned appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board and the relief of farm tenancy.

And as Senate and House rushed to finish the session no one knew what new expense running to hundreds of millions might be tacked on to hasty legislation at the behest of veterans, labor, farmers, drought victims, war refugees or any one of a hundred local interests seeking to replenish the pork barrel.

Here we have a glimpse of what pressure groups can do to the fiscal side of planning, one of the basic factors in any effort to foresee and arrange for national economic development. Other planning immediately runs into trouble unless the nation can count on balancing the budget cyclically if not yearly. If any pressure group can upset the apple-cart with demands for extra expenditures to which neither Congress nor President dares say No, what happens to the experts' best laid plans?

This newspaper has always recognized the difference between a planned economy and economic planning. It believes Americans should avoid thinking of all regulation as regimentation and should try to determine on the basis of actual practice how much regulation is necessary and can be safely applied. At the same time it would like to see the people proceed carefully and slowly with federal legislation designed to achieve essential social reforms by regulation of business. And it believes few citizens realize how easy it is for politics to mess up completely the beautiful blue prints of the economic planners.

Recent American history has illustrated the possibilities in more than the fiscal field. Emergency help was given the farmers in 1933 when the bottom had fallen out of their markets and many crops could not be sold for what they cost to produce. In addition to AAA bounties preferential mortgage treatment was arranged. Today with fine crops, with prices of most farm products above the 1926 "parity" figure that was considered fair in balancing farm income against industrial income, demands are renewed for continuing all this emergency help. Political pressures such as those exerted by southern congressmen to obtain the cotton loans make these demands effective.

Similarly the legitimate and necessary effort for soil conservation is in danger of becoming merely spoils conservation. It is all very much like the old story of the tariff intended only to protect infant industries but so open to political manipulation that it went higher as the industries grew into giants.

Another example is the difference between the ideal of planning wage and hour standards for labor and the practical monopolies such standards can lead to if producing groups are allowed to control them for their own ends. Humanitarians plan to end sweated work and stop there, but great industrial interests will try to have labor standards of competitors raised until high costs put them out of business. The recent congressional struggle over sugar quotas is another case of planning upset by politics.

We would not say that economic planning is unnecessary or impossible. Conservation of national resources, planning of extra construction work to check depressions, credit controls, measures for lessening floods and droughts—all these seem legitimate fields for national planning under democratic control. And it is probable that the system of production controls or subsidies started with the tariff and continued with shipping and farming cannot be immediately abandoned.

But it would be well for the American people to recognize that so long as political blocs can step in to change the charts and turn federal control to the advantage of their particular group or local interest there can be little economic planning for the national welfare. Planning under such circumstances is like astronomy practiced in the midst of a maelstrom.

When the Ham Tree Bloomed

BACK in the days of gas-lit theaters "Jim" McIntyre was applauded for his dancing in the aisle by the passengers on the local train between Kenosha and Rockford, Ill. He thought, ambitious boy that he was, that he had entered upon a permanent career when he signed on for soft-shoe stepping at a Chicago music hall. But the vagaries of an uncertain profession soon dispensed with his services, and being on his own he took a job in a livery stable that he might eat regularly.

That prophetic incident might almost be taken as the beginning of his real stage career, which was to last more than sixty years, mostly as partner with Thomas K. Heath in a blackface act that was the ancestor of many another variety and radio turn, including that of Moran and Mack, and more recently, Amos and Andy. McIntyre was Alexander, the "fall guy" of the team, protestingly taking the orders of the tall-talking Henry (Heath). "Didn't I take you out of a livery stable where you was making only $2 a week, and put you on a salary of $20?" "Sho! Sho!" Alexander would mumble regretfully, "but ah used to get the $2."

The Georgia Minstrels, they called their act, setting off the spectators to bursts of laughter with thrice familiar jests that were spoken so earnestly they never lost their savor. They were supposed to be black-face performers temporarily unemployed and hungry. Henry would be wheeled onto the stage in a wheelbarrow chauffered by the weary Alexander. As a favor, Henry carried their one possession, a bass drum, on his knees, the while he dreamed of the opulent future in which he was so generously to grant Alexander an appropriately humble share.

Descending grandly from his chariot, dusting his gloves, and fastidiously straightening his tie, Henry would begin to make grand sweeping movements, his face beaming. "Wasshu doin'?" inquired the pop-eyed Alexander. "Shovelin' doughnuts!" declared the rapturous Henry.

That may not sound funny in print, but it made its scores of thousands laugh so that they bumped their foreheads on seat backs in front of them. For behind all the surface foolishment of those Georgia Minstrels lay deeper implications that the spectators were aware of as a part of the human comedy—the slow thinking doers so often at the beck of the fast-thinking tall talkers.

Message for the White House

THE plain people of America have been writing letters to the White House. A current book tells about the thousands of appeals Mr. Roosevelt receives and quotes some of them. They ask him to do almost everything, from collecting the war debts to fixing up that little trouble Sister Susie's youngest boy got into Friday night with the constable down to Corn Corners.

Some by their simplicity will make the sophisticated smile, some speak the heart of America. Possibly none of them reflect so clearly the viewpoint of American women on one national concern as the following message sent to a newspaper by a housewife from a farm in New York State:

> The only really pleasant piece of news on the front page of the first paper I looked at this morning was a column on the possibility of balancing our own budget. That will be pleasant news to some people, for many have wondered if an attempt was ever going to be made to do this. I have heard wails and groans over the fact that they could see no signs in this Administration of an interest in economy.
>
> Like almost every other woman I know of moderate means, I am always terribly nervous until all my bills are paid and I know I still have a balance in the bank. Anything borrowed hangs over my head like a cloud. I do hope, however, that in this budget balancing business we make our economies without making people suffer who are in need of help. There are wise and unwise economies, as every housewife knows, and, figuratively speaking, the women of the country should be watching their husbands to see that the national budget is balanced wisely.

The message was sent from Hyde Park as part of the New York World Telegram's column, "My Day." It was signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Britain and the Invader

IN POINTING out that Great Britain has been in the past almost continuously exposed to the threat of armed invasion, Lord Horder has performed a public service, for he has thereby brought into proper perspective a condition of the present day that has made the subject of much alarmist comment.

Few observers who mix freely with English people accept the proposition that the inhabitants of the British Isles are jumpy at the possibility of air raids in case of war. Nevertheless, some commentators, write as though the entire English population were in state bordering on panic at the alleged vulnerability of London and other large cities; and many journalists and authors follow, in incessant reiteration, the quarter-century old judgment of Mr. H. G. Wells that the invention of the airplane has robbed Britain of the security that formerly belonged to her as an island.

The danger of sensational talk is obvious, for it breeds fear, and fear is a cause of war. Whatever strategic differences have resulted from the development of military aviation, it should be remembered that Britain was long ago actually invaded by the Romans, by the Anglo-Saxons, by the Danes, and by the Normans. The Armada all but landed its men upon her shores; and in the last great war England was engaged in before the cataclysm of 1914-18 the advent of Napoleon caused alarm for several years.

A Victorian De-Bunker

Book News of the Day

HAVING told the life story of Darwin, Hazlitt, Sydney Smith, Tom Paine and Gilbert and Sullivan, Hesketh Pearson now talks in Lassy (New York: Harper. $3.50) about Henry Labouchère. "Talks" is the right word, for Mr. Pearson's style is that of a rapid, apparently spontaneous raconteur more concerned with getting the dramatic and humorous values out of his narrative than with elegance of style.

The Victorian iconoclast who figures on the pages of "Labby" has clearly won his biographer's approbation. It is a gleeful kind of approbation that admits Labby's unfailing lack of tact, his fondness for playing the part of the bad boy, but underneath his levity finds an honest, simple man, a genius and a sworn foe of all shams. Unlike Queen Victoria, Mr. Pearson is amused by Labby's jokes, and unlike most of the politicians of that period, finds at times in Labby a true prophetic vision of England's best welfare.

* * *

Henry Labouchère was great-grandson of the famous financier, Sir Francis Baring. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, and his father was a particularly restrictive kind of puritan. Young Henry rebelled, frisked through two years of Cambridge, played about America for two years more, was shifted about in the diplomatic corps for a decade, and in 1865 began his long parliamentary service, always as a radical. Meantime, after a fling at theatrical management, he took up newspaper work, first as part owner of The Daily News, for which he covered the siege of Paris in 1870, then as contributor of City articles for a new paper called The World, and from 1876 as founder and owner of Truth, a weekly devoted to the untrammeled criticism of everything.

In journalism and in politics Labby was a de-bunker, sworn to the exposure of all kinds of financial swindlers, big and little, share manipulators, blackmailers, bogus business men, charlatans of every description. Sworn also to show up the wastefulness and the injustice of established politics, and irreverently outspoken against the House of Lords, appropriations for the upkeep of the Royal Family, annexation, imperialism and the Boer War.

* * *

The established orders—tories, peers, the church, imperialists; the Queen and also so pronounced a radical as Joseph Chamberlain—held Labouchère in undisguised aversion. Yet some individuals in every group were his friends. His friends and his enemies and the policies they worked so hard to maintain make a lively background for this account of the man who is called England's "comic conscience." W. K. R.

His "Baby"

A FINE, BIG BOY!
BUT DO YOU THINK YOU ARE WEANING HIM FAST ENOUGH?
NEW DEAL
U.S. CITIZEN
FED. RELIEF SPENDING
4½ YEARS OF RECOVERY

Substatoot for Peter

WE MADE a big day of it, the last day before summer camp. There were Three Things to do which Peter had put on the calendar and which we had put off until this final moment. First of all, we went to ride in the Swan Boats in the Public Garden.

It was two years since we had been to ride in them. Then Peter was six and the Public Garden was full of little-boy magic. We had sat in the front seats and had been excited about practically everything—the pigeons who stole free rides and coaxed for peanuts with bright topaz eyes; the ducks and their broods of little ones swimming out for bread; the anxious moment when we passed beneath the bridge and were never quite sure whether the tall brass rod in the front of our boat would really pass under.

I think Peter vaguely sensed the change in himself, too. He sat very still and flushed a little when I slid an unthinking arm along the seat behind him, wriggled and said:

"You don't need to hold me in, Mums!"

This time the pigeons were—pigeons. The ducks were ducks. And Peter's main interest was not the front, but the back seat, where he could steal glances at the boy who pedaled the boat. Perhaps he wondered how long it would be before he would be big enough to do these wonderful masculine deeds of strength and prowess. We had arrived at what you might call the Machine Age!

"Peter," I said to him rather gravely, "why do you have to grow up?"

The eyes that turned to answer me were blue and warm and understanding.

"Why, Mums? Do you wish I was still a baby? You can put your arm on the seat if you want to."

Quite suddenly then I saw him in his new role; saw and understood and was satisfied. Nothing was to be lost. The insouciant gaiety of babyhood was giving way before a growing comprehension of human affairs. Now he would be a companion of another sort. Riding silently beside him on our three tours round the pond, I remembered something that had been said years before, when Peter was tiny. The visitors had asked for a view of the baby in his bassinet, and we had obliged. The proper praises had been uttered. Then these two, father and mother of a lad who had gone off to college, turned to us and exclaimed:

"If you think this is fun, wait until he is grown. You can't think what a thrill it is to have a *young man* son." Looking down at Peter's sunny head, just level with my shoulder, it seemed there was still some waiting for this event; but now I knew that others had passed these milestones before us, and that all was well.

* * *

From the swan boats we went to the art museum, which Peter considers a large picture book of unending interest. From the art museum we came home, put on appropriate garments and turned on the hose. This was the Big Moment of the day. Peter did the watering, while I admired from a safe distance, only approaching when necessary to save passers-by from a shower bath. When we finished, an hour later, everything was drenched but the grass, including our two selves. But no one cared. We finished our packing and turned in.

"Who'll you go round with while I'm gone, Mums?" inquired Peter thoughtfully. "I suppose you'll miss me."

I nodded and waited. "The house will certainly be quiet, Peter."

"You'll have to get a substatoot, like on the football team," he grinned.

"Where'll I find one?" I queried.

"Couldn't you sit on the front steps and catch any boy going by?"

"That's what I'll do," I promised.

Shyly, at length, and again with a flush mounting to his forehead, Peter said it: "I'll miss you, too, Mums."

* * *

The house has been unconscionably tidy. As to the street, there is not a child visible the length and breadth of it; not a skate has rollered by noisily this fortnight. Not an errant bicycle has careened madly past. It is like the town of the Pied Piper after he had piped the children out of it. I used to think he served the parents properly, but now my sympathies rather incline to them. How quiet things must have been for them; how grown-up and dull.

I walked through the Public Garden looking for children today, but to my interested glances they returned only blank disinterest. So I went home and wrote to Peter: "Dear Peter: I simply can't find a substatoot, so what do you advise?" D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

America's Elder Statesmen

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE remain, as there have been apparent in quite recent years, indications that the hope of disturbed and disillusioned peoples for the successful application of some new economic formula rests in the belief that the modern school and its modern leaders and teachers will point the way. The mode has been to disregard the counsels of so-called elder statesmen, under the too general belief that theirs is the responsibility for all that is or has been amiss. This being the case, it is perhaps wise to analyze conditions as they are today, after a rather extended period of experimentation and a more or less careless resort to unproved expedients, that we may compare them with what our economic and industrial status might or would have been had familiar roads been adhered to and stubbornly but courageously followed.

To begin with, there must be met the stock argument of the proponents and champions of the new economic order that there existed an emergency which only extreme and heroic measures could meet and deal with. We are told, and the fact cannot be denied, that several million American people were not allowed to starve. It seems to be forgotten that never during recurring crises and frequent periods of industrial and economic maladjustment have the American people starved. So this special pleading in defense of what is politely referred to as the "new order" is found to be not quite convincing.

* * *

History fails to record a more persistent condition of social and political unrest than that from which the American people hope they are at long last emerging. Their economic prosperity has increased in proportion to the increase realized quite generally and possibly somewhat sooner by peoples elsewhere. And this increase would have been greater, it must be agreed, had not the fear of wars and the fanning of international hatreds cast its horrific shadow across Europe and the Far East.

Set off in a column which cannot be hidden or disguised are the incomprehensible figures revealing the bonded debt incurred in attempting to solve, by new processes, a problem which heretofore has been solved by tried and simpler methods. Some reassurance is felt, perhaps, because of the fact that, strictly speaking, the American people have been borrowing from themselves. They have been led to believe that they could borrow even more, repudiate the debt entirely, or pay it off in installments or all at once by some process of inflation.

But now, after this spendthrift and prodigal holiday, the announcement is made that the national budget must be balanced. How, do you ask? If balanced at all, which is quite improbable until long after the elections three years hence, it must be by a tremendously burdensome system of taxation. There is no other legitimate way. It is by this process, if the budgeting task is seriously undertaken, that the American people, rich and poor alike, will be brought to a realization of the fact that a nation, like an individual or a family, cannot be made rich merely by spending.

* * *

It is not too soon, although it may be quite late, to begin to find a way out of the maze into which we have wandered. There is no magic or sleight-of-hand process by which this extrication may be realized. Sober thinking has convinced many that we must, first of all, return to the point from which we started upon this ambitious but unwise quest for the treasure hidden at the end of the rainbow of promise. If we do finally attain that original point of vantage we will find there much of the same counsel and the same charts and guidebook which were ignored several years ago. There, also, will be those elder statesmen whose warnings were disregarded in the mad rush for the promised land of economic freedom.

Perhaps the formulas offered by them may not adequately serve the national need now or in the immediate future. It may be that from the new school of experience there have been graduated men and women possessing a vision gained through a realization of the need of broader humanities in government, of a fairer sharing of opportunities and responsibilities, of more grace and less suborned gratitude. That is the hope expressed and the confidence felt. There need not be a complete turning away from the old in a blind and unthinking acceptance of the new. Rather let us safeguard and cherish all that is worthy, all that is unselfish, all that is good.

Surely we have gained something through hardship and disillusionment. Forbearance is not the greatest of the virtues. The righteous assertion of a people's true liberties, and of the right to shape and safeguard its destinies, is greater than unthinking submission.

The Wide Horizon

Era of Good Farm Feeling?

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

BUMPER crops, high prices, and freedom to grow and sell as much as he likes! What more could the farmer ask?

Of course he wishes those high prices came closer to balancing the high prices he must pay out for things he needs.

Nevertheless his total income this year is likely to exceed his total outgo to a greater extent than in several years past. For, while he has more to sell, and all of it probably at a good price, he doesn't have more to buy. So even if the buying price is also high there still should be quite a bit left over in his pocketbook at the end of the season.

Mr. Farmer knows this. And he's feeling good, so good he's not really very much concerned over whether the farm bill, or bills, in Congress pass or not.

Farm organization leaders reason that this attitude shows a lack of foresight. They say a bumper crop in the end is liable to depress prices and that then there'll be more need than ever to restrict production. The need for a farm program including production limitation is as great as ever, they argue, and the fact that many farmers are blinded to this by the glint of the sun on fields of ripening grain doesn't mean, they insist, that the farmer's problem is solved.

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One veteran observer in Kansas divides the farmers of that area into three classes. About 25 per cent, he says, are chiefly interested in government checks and are in favor of a program for this reason whether they have good crops and good prices or not, though of course they're not as insistent right now. About 65 per cent, he thinks, are sincerely interested in a long-range program, but simply have their attention diverted and enthusiasm dampened right now by the crop situation. About 10 per cent, he says, composing the leaders, are still vitally concerned over a program and realize that burdensome surpluses may again call for control machinery.

A significant sidelight on this crop limitation and government check angle is seen in Arkansas, where several hundred cotton growers, the largest, who have not been classed under either of the programs so far applied, are raising the largest crops this year that have ever been produced, partly to take advantage of the good prices, but partly to establish wide bases from which their reduction quotas could be cut in case of future establishment of a control measure. With a large base, they figure, they could afford to cut down to the limits specified and still raise enough to provide quite an income merely from the selling price, let alone the reduction checks. Already the total cotton acreage in Arkansas has increased from 15 to 20 per cent over last year.

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But to go back to that jubilation among the farmers, which has come after seven years of "the dumps." It is apparent most everywhere one goes, from North Dakota to Texas, Ohio to Colorado. It goes so deep that, for example, there is practically no resentment over the President's attempt to kill the farm mortgage measure extension. There remains some feeling on the court plan, which most farmers opposed, but now that it's failed—"well, no harm done and nothing to worry about," one farmer told me. Anyway, full barns and full pocketbooks are more important right now.

In recent months there has been in a number of midwestern states an outburst of ostensibly spontaneous gatherings of farmers for the purpose of loudly approving the American Farm Bureau Federation's farm plan, backed by Secretary Wallace. These had all the earmarks of a deliberate, organized campaign inspired by the farm organization, and most observers feel that while the sentiment expressed is not necessarily unrepresentative of the average farmer, that it at least does not reflect the natural inclination of that average farmer right now. With field labor hard to get, he probably stayed home and prepared to harvest his crops.

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But these are generalizations. Conditions are spotty. For example, in southwest Kansas the crop wasn't so good. Farmers there like the high prices all right, but they are interested in the lower mortgage interest rate matter, now assured by passage over the President's veto.

There's something of an exception to all this also among some farmers in Iowa who depend much on their oat crop, prices for which have recently dropped as much as 14 per cent from the December high.

In some cases, too, the lack of interest in the farm bills before Congress has been occasioned more by satisfaction with the way the present soil-conservation program is working out, than because the "good feeling" wholly sidetracked serious consideration of a long-range control plan.

Satisfaction with this program has existed, a Kansas farmer tells me, because it is possible for the farmers themselves to run it. State and federal officials, as it has worked out, serve principally in an advisory capacity. This is just what most farmers seem to prefer. They approved the AAA as an emergency measure and because of its aims, but they never quite liked the degree of control Washington assumed.